MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 SEPTEMBER 1981

Libya

Chief of State Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in an address delivered to a workers' rally at Tripoli's Al-Khadra Square on the occasion of the Libyan revolution's 12th anniversary, said that the recent U.S. attack on Libya in the Gulf of Sidra signaled the beginning of a new "crusade" against Islam, Arabs and Muslims. In his speech, which was carried live by Tripoli Radio, he also said that Libyans are prepared to die in defense of the gulf and turn it into a "red gulf," if necessary. Should U.S. forces again enter its waters, he continued, Libya would fight back using its "air force, the navy and missiles." He also warned West European and Mediterranean countries, specifically addressing the peoples of Sicily, Greece and Turkey, that if U.S. bases on their territory were to take part in or support any such moves, Libya would, if possible, attack these bases, whether nuclear or nonnuclear. This would lead, he predicted, to "nuclear disaster" in the Mediterranean. Al-Qadhdhafi also congratulated FRG citizens on the recent attacks against U.S. bases in their country, but added an emphatic denial that there had been any Libyan involvement.

Iran

Prime Minister Nomination--In a letter to the Majlis, broadcast by Tehran radio, the interim Presidential Council nominated Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani as the new prime minister. Tehran radio's Arabic service subsequently reported that the Majlis approved Mahdavi-Kani's appointment on 2 September, with 178 voting in favor and 8 abstentions. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported without further elaboration during a reading of headlines in a press review that 'Ali Khamene'i had been appointed secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party.

Khomeyni, Rafsanjani on Opponents--Addressing mourners at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said the recent assassination of President Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar should not cause officials and revolutionary institutions to "lose control and act in excess of what has been ordered by God and the laws of Islam." In his remarks, broadcast by Tehran radio, Khomeyni stressed that the authorities should not mistreat prisoners but should now treat their captives "even better." They should not arrest people without due care, he said, and should release from prison those who are innocent.

In a lengthy speech to the Majlis, broadcast by Tehran radio, Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani claimed that the authorities have exercised "too much kindness" in their dealings with "terrorists." He said the authorities are embarrassed before the people because arrested suspects in prison are treated "as if they were staying in a hotel." He warned that the people could lose patience with this approach, take the law into their own hands and deal with terrorists themselves. If former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr or Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi were to return to Iran, he said, the people would tear them apart limb from limb.

Arrests, Executions, Assassinations--Tehran radio reported that around 100 members of the opposition, including a number of Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters, were arrested on 30-31 August in Babol, Arak and Khomeyn. According to Shiraz radio, 50 members of "minigroups" were arrested recently in Darab. AFP, citing Iranian television, reported that the authorities executed 55 opponents of the government on 31 August in a dozen provincial cities. Tehran radio reported the assassination on 31 August of Tehran clergyman Morteza Ayatollahi and of a court director and his guard. According to AFP, two revolution guards were killed and seven others were wounded when armed assailants shot at their minibus on 1 September.

AFP also reported that several revolution guards assigned to the Prime Ministry building have been arrested. The reasons for the arrests are not yet known, it said. In an earlier report, AFP noted that the newspaper AZADEGAN criticized the security forces, saying that "corrupt elements" had infiltrated them and also calling for a further purge of the administration.

Embassy Seizure--AFP reported that 21 Iranian supporters of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and Peykar occupied Iran's Embassy in Rome to protest the Khomeyni regime's policy of executing political prisoners. The students later left the building and were detained by police.

PLO Diplomacy--AFP reported that Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, held talks near Paris with Mohahedin-e Khalq leader Rajavi and former President Bani-Sadr on 31 August and 1 September. AFP said the talks may be the first step in a PLO attempt to mediate between the Iranian Government and its opponents. It quoted Al-Hasan as saying after the meeting that he hopes Rajavi will meet with 'Arafat to end the "blood bath" in Iran. However, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio indicated that Al-Hasan did not meet with Rajavi and Bani-Sadr, saying that he has issued no statement on current events in Iran and that he is still on a visit to Romania. Tehran radio's Arabic service had earlier broadcast a cable to Ayatollah Khomeyni from the Palestinian "ambassador" in Tehran, expressing the PLO's condolences over the assassination of Raja'i and Bahonar by "criminal hands."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

According to an Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian forces gained control of a major section of the Karkheh Kur front early on 1 September, capturing three of the four bridges over the Karkheh Kur River.

Israel

Commenting on French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's meeting in Beirut with PLO Executive Chairman 'Arafat, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told a Jewish Agency convention plenum in Jerusalem that France was seeking to gain the confidence of the PLO. In remarks reported by ITIM, Shamir expressed doubts about Cheysson's success in this regard and added that he certainly was not gaining Israel's confidence. He also said there was no question of bridging a gap between Israel and terrorist organizations because absolute opposition, rather than a gap, exists between them.

Reaction to U.S. Envoy's Statement

Amman radio cited the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y as praising the U.S. ambassador in Damascus for allegedly daring to call on the U.S. Administration "to free itself of Zionist pressure, to replace the Camp David accords with a new initiative, to work for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the removal of its settlements, and to recognize the PLO and start a dialogue with it." Such statements show great courage, AR-RA'Y said, and constitute a warning to Washington that it must awaken to the dissatisfaction felt by U.S. officials and citizens over its involvement with Israel.

Jerusalem radio reported that Israel has contacted State Department officials to protest remarks made by the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Syria, in particular his assertion that a Middle East settlement is impossible while Menahem Begin remains prime minister of Israel.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSIONS'

LD011650 Tunis TAP in English 1302 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Tunis, 1 Sep (TAP)--The secretary general of the Arab States League, Mr Chedli Klibi, released here Monday a declaration following the recent aggressions perpetrated by the racist regime of Pretoria against Angola. The Secretariat General of the League vehemently condemned these aggressions and said that the racist Pretoria regime resorted to despicable tactics similar to the ones used by the Zionist and segregationist regime in Palestine.

The declaration went on, saying that the objectives of the two regimes were the same: To deprive peoples of their liberty, snatch their legitimate and inalienable rights and subdue them.

The declaration finally invited the international community to assume its responsibilities and impose sanctions in order to put an end to this permanent offense to the international community and challenge to the dignity of civilized men.

The declaration concluded: "The Secretariat General of the League of Arab States resolutely sides with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and supports the struggle against racism, segregation, occupation and aggression, remains convinced that those who fight for liberty will triumph both in southern Africa and in the Middle East."

In New York, the representative of the Arab League to the United Nations, Mr Clovis Maksoud, also strongly condemned the South African aggression against Angola. Mr Maksoud who took the floor Monday before the United Nations Security Council drew a parallel between the ordeal of the Arab people and the Angolan people faced with the racist regimes of Israel and Pretoria.

On the same day, the United States, during a meeting of the UN Security Council, vetoed a non-aligned draft resolution which condemned the South African invasion of Angola [words indistinct] the immediate withdrawal of South African forces. China and France voted in favour of the resolution and Britain abstained.

FATAH OFFICIALS MEET ALGERIAN, TUNISIAN LEADERS

NC011652 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] yesterday evening met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in the presence of Al-Haj Isma'il, commander of the joint forces in south Lebanon; Abu Hasan, the PLO representative in Algeria; and Col (Sulayman Hasman), FLN Central Committee member and foreign relations director. The 2-hour meeting centered on the latest developments on the Palestinian, Arab and international levels, various issues of joint concern and the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war.

During the meeting, the Algerian president confirmed his country's full support for the Palestinian revolution at all levels.

Yesterday morning Abu Jihad met with the general secretary of the Algerian Foreign Ministry, with whom he discussed diplomatic matters on a comprehensive basis.

Abu Jihad left Algeria for Morocco today on his ongoing towards Arab countries. [sentence as heard]

In Tunis yesterday, Fatah Central Committee Member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] met with the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The meeting dealt with current developments in the Arab situation, in particular the situation in south Lebanon in the aftermath of the sixth Palestinian-Israeli war. Abu Iyad described the meetings as positive and there was agreement on all issues discussed.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COUNCIL FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTINUE MEETING

GF010951 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0646 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 1 Sep (GNA)--The foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council states resumed their conference by holding a second session in At-Ta'if this morning. The session was attended only by the heads of the delegations partipating in this conference. The delegation leaders are: Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; Qays az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

GNA's correspondent in At-Ta'if quoted Gulf sources as saying that in their closed session, the ministers will discuss the Saudi peace plan announced by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister. They will discuss the possibility of adopting the plan as a draft for political moves on both the Arab and international levels.

The sources added that during their morning session, the ministers will discuss the need for agreeing on stands on the recent events and political inclinations in the region.

GNA's correspondent has learned from the same sources that the foreign ministers will set aside the evening session for discussing the draft economic agreement reached by the finance ministers of the six Gulf states in June. The draft agreement consists of seven main points:

The first deals with trade cooperation among the council's states and the means of simplifying it, in addition to allowing citizens in these states to conduct business in any of the Gulf states as if they were citizens of these states.

The second point deals with Gulf citizens' freedom to travel among Gulf states by using identity cards. This also includes granting them complete freedom to property and to practice a trade without restrictions.

The third point deals with industrial coordination by establishing joint and complementary industries, especially petroleum and petrochemical industries, oil refineries and similar installations.

The fourth point deals with finance, currency and banks. However, it does not include the idea of establishing a single currency such as the Gulf dinar, which had been mentioned previously by some circles.

The fifth point deals with transportation, while the sixth deals with technical training and the conclusion of a treaty to prepare a generation of workers and technicians the Gulf states need to implement development plans.

The seventh main point deals with the necessity of combining the economic systems applied among the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. This is considered a fundamental step in linking the economies of the council's member states.

Bahraini Minister Comments

GF020707 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0625 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 2 Sep (GNA)--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has called the first Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers meeting successful. In a statement made this morning to the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in At-Ta'if, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak said there is full agreement on all issues on the meeting's agenda.

He added that the meeting will formulate a full strategy to confront all threats and challenges facing the region.

He indicated that all resolutions and recommendations to be adopted by the council foreign ministers will be submitted to the council's next summit conference to be held in Riyadh on 3 November.

BISHARAH MAKES STATEMENT ON GULF COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

GF011607 Doha QNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 Sep (QNA)--'Abdallah Bisharah, the secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, has stated that the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers conference currently being held in At-Ta'if will study an Omani working paper related to Gulf security. He has denied that the council intends to play the role of gendarme in the Gulf, a role which the former Iranian shah had played.

In a statement to the British MIDDLE EAST magazine, to be published in its September issue and published by the UAE paper AL-ITTIHAD today, he asserted that Gulf security is guaranteed by the Gulf countries themselves and not be the superpowers, and that this security is linked to the solution of the Palestinian issue.

He denied that the Cooperation Council is an institution independent of the Arab League and said that our strength is meaningless if we isolate ourselves from the rest of the Arabs.

He stated that the foremost duty of the Gulf Cooperation Council is to achieve economic cooperation and to remove economic obstacles in order to achieve economic unity. He said we have not yet begun coordinating our foreing policy, but that we are trying to do this by taking into consideration the fact that we are a group of independent and sovereign country members that have their personal philosophies on foreign policy issues, such as the Sultanate of Oman.

In his statement, Mr Bisharah stressed the importance of joint Arab action and said: "The strength of the Arabs lies in their unity. As for their economic strength, it is a minor thing and so long as Arab solidarity is absent, their economy remains weak."

Refering to the link between Gulf security and the stability in the Middle East, he said: "This security will not be stable without a solution to the Palestinian issue. Moreover, Gulf stability cannot be established without the cooperation of all Gulf countries, including Iraq and Iran."

He stressed that no superpower can guarantee Gulf stability without the cooperation of the Gulf people themselves.

He added that we do not want the United States or the Soviet Union or any superpower in the Gulf. What we want is to reduce the influence of the superpowers in the region, whether they are Western or Eastern, by following the policy of nonalignment.

BAHRAIN

HEIR APPARENT INTERVIEWED ON AREA AFFAIRS

GF290843 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1837 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] London, 29 Aug (GNA)--Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force, has reaffirmed Bahrain's support for the peace proposals of Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister. He called for Arab solidarity that would resolve all problems and ensure that the solution remains in the hands of the Arabs.

He said that we do not expect initiatives from abroad. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference would fulfill Arab aspirations.

In an interview with the London-based magazine AL-MAJALLAH, which is published today, the Bahraini heir apparent said: We take pride in the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) as a framework for collective action in the Arabian Peninsula. He added: This action crowns the longstanding relations among the brother members of the council. I believe that in setting up the GCC the countries of the area have taken the right course.

Shaykh Hamad said that Bahrain is making endeavors with other parties to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. He expressed the hope that a solution would be reached to bring about an end to the war. Commenting on the war, he said: The rights whose return is being demanded are binding on everyone. We very much hope that the current efforts to reach an agreement to end the war will be our way to ward off the external powers that covet our region.

Shaykh Hamad reaffirmed his rejection of foreign movements in the Arab Gulf in view of the fact that this region's security is the responsibility of its citizens. He called for the formulation of a joint defense policy that is integrated and has at its disposal the best equipment and resources.

Referring to the Soviet plan on the Gulf, he said: We must do what we believe in. In brief, this means that the area countries should build their own strength to achieve the security that suits us and suits our communication with the world. He added: Equilibrium is required in various parts of the world to establish the peace that is based on equilibrium.

Referring to the Lebanese crisis, Shaykh Hamad said: The reason for the deterioration of the situation in Lebanon is Israel. Israel's geographic objective and its alleged defense requirements are to reach the river [Litani] and to divide the Arab states into statelets.

Shaykh Hamad appealed to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to return Egypt to the Arab fold and bring about Arab solidarity. He praised Bahrain's relations with Saudi Arabia and said: Relations between the two countries in various fields benefit everyone. He expressed the hope that these relations would serve as a model for cooperation among Arab countries.

Following is the text of the interview granted by Bahraini heir apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah to the magazine AL-MAJALLAH:

Question: The region is witnessing experiments in the application of democratic life. How does Bahrain view the return of democratic life to the country?

Answer: Bahrain--as a government and people--is an indivisible part of the region. We will not lag one day in the implementation of what is good for the state and people. Finding an experiment appropriate for the region and fit for our special social situation is underway and under analysis. I believe that wise leadership is one that solicits individual feelings and applies, at the right moment, what fits the aspirations of the people of our region.

Question: What is your comment on the renewal of the Al-Jufayr military base agreement after independence? Does not that generally undermine Bahrain's independence?

Answer: The agreement was abrogated in 1973. What currently is going on is visits to the Salman Seaport by some U.S. naval units in accordance with the law applied to other visiting military vessels. I hope the Arab world will make use of its links and relationships in a way that would serve its interests. We cannot attain our goals by being isolated from the world.

Question: What is Bahrain's attitude toward the military service policy that Bahrain has been obstructing?

Answer: We believe that military service in Bahrain should be voluntary and not obligatory so that we may have better qualified volunteers. Military training currently requires plenty of time because of technical and technological sophistication and because of the development of studies in this field. It is not logical to consider someone a fighter after 1 or 2 years in the service. The voluntary service policy in Bahrain has not faced any difficulty. The best of Bahrain's youth have patriotically and energetically outfitted the required units. Obligatory service, on the other hand, may involve less time for the citizens. However, the army, upon which the state depends, would be symbolic only and without any influence in the field.

Question: It is said that there is a labor call for more Bahrainization of the foreign projects in Bahrain and that laborers are demanding the formation of labor associations and more freedom in the labor laws.

Answer: As for Bahrainizing the vacancies, I believe that a high percentage of those working in the various sectors are Bahrainis. We hope they will work harder for more experience so that they may qualify for other vacancies. The state puts forward many programs for the benefit of the citizens, and it is reducing dependency on foreigners, who constitute a small percentage in various sectors. As for labor associations and organizations, the Bahraini Government approved the organizations necessary for improving life and putting laborers in [word indistinct] because improving the life of the laborer will serve the laborer and the country simultaneously.

Question: Some Bahrainis are asking for more coordination and cooperation with other Gulf countries. What is your opinion?

Answer: Bahrain's liberalness is not isolated from the others in this region. Islamic and religious feelings in Bahrain are strong as in other Islamic countries. I do not think Bahrainis feel different from their brothers in the region. Throughout history Bahrain has been in continuous contact with other Gulf countries. On the other hand, Bahrain has at many times received large numbers of the sons of neighboring countries. We believe that currently the most relevant subject to the youth in the region is the establishment of scientific and practical centers in these countries to enable them to carry out the required research.

In my meetings with brothers from many of the countries of the region, I did not see any difference between the sons of the Arab Gulf in their approach to our life-improving issues or in their aspirations--and that is the important thing.

Question: The Iranian revolution has given a new view of the fall of a dictatorship. In your opinion, what is the proper way of handling the internal situation and what is this revolution's effect on Bahrain?

Answer: What is going on in Iran is an internal issue that concerns Iran. As a neighbor to us and a number of other countries, Iran is required to have good and amicable foreign relations. As for the impact of the Iranian revolution on us, we have not been influenced materially. Morally, we believe Iran has to take part in the prosperity which the region is now enjoying so that it may prosper and become stable. Iran has to begin building.

Question: How in your view can the Iraqi-Iranian war be ended?

Answer: We are making efforts to achieve this end. There are several parties discussing the ending of the war with the two sides. We hope that they will reach a solution to end the present differences.

Question: There are those who say that ending the war depends on the continuation in power or fall of one of the two regimes.

Answer: I do not think that all these sacrifices are connected only with the continuation in power of this or that regime. The rights whose return is being demanded are binding on everyone. We very much hope that the efforts that are currently being made to reach an agreement to end the dispute will be the way to ward off the external forces that covet our region.

Question: Some Arab countries are calling for convening an extraordinary Arab summit in light of recent developments, while other Arab countries expressed the desire to hold the summit conference in November as scheduled. Which of the two views does Bahrain favor?

Answer: With regard to the summit conference, there is no difference whether it is convened in October or November, but it is unreasonable for the heads of state to meet twice in 1 month. The conference should be convened once and should continue for as long as necessary.

Question: Conference resolutions have been usually no more than lip service, and conference committees do not have committees following up the implementation of the resolutions. What is the reason?

Answer: The reason is that the solutions reached at such conferences are political solutions that do not touch on the economic and administrative situations. I believe that the day will come when matters will be put forward in a better way so that solutions can be found to the Arab world's chronic problems. In my view, political solutions should be realistic. This is because political decisions are temporary decisions that no longer exist when the factors that influenced them no longer exist. They are influenced by numerous factors. Economic and administrative decisions, however, are realistic and are mainly and directly aimed at the Arab citizen. Of course, let us not forget that we are living in an age in which economics govern politics. To be fair, most of the resolutions were positive and have been implemented.

Question: Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has recently proposed an eight-point plan for peace in the region. What is Bahrain's stand on the Saudi plan?

Answer: We have supported Prince Fahd's proposals on resolving an issue whose solution is essential to the region's stability. We hope that these steps will be supported. There is no solution to the Arab homeland's problems other than through solidarity.

Therefore, the solution is in our hands and we should not wait for another initiative from outside. We are pinning great hopes on the forthcoming Arab summit conference. The Saudi plan is now appropriate for settling the crux of the Middle East problem. May God grant us success.

Question: Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs at-Turayki recently visited several countries inthe area and brought Libyan proposals to reduce the oil glut on the world markets as a prelude to increasing prices. Bahrain was one of the countries he visited. What is Bahrain's stand on the Libyan proposals that have been made officially and those that have been made unoffi ially?

Answer: Dr. at-Turayki is the Libyan secretary of foreign affairs and official in charge of liaison. To achieve the best possible liaison among the largest number of states, particularly in the Arab homeland we need to strengthen relations among us and particularly to implement the programs that will bear fruit quickly. As for your main point, the oil glut, Bahrain is not an OPEC member, but we hope that the brothers participating in the forthcoming OPEC conference will reach a suitable solution. The GCC countries in particular should have a common policy on such issues.

Question: Do you think the Arab countries are using the oil weapon properly?

Answer: Oil should not be viewed primarily as a weapon. We should find other weapons, for oil will not last forever. The use of oil in development projects will in the long term make its use as a weapon possible. However, we hope that in their upcoming meeting the oil ministers will be able to draw up a strategy for the region.

Question: It has been observed that Saudi-Bahrain economic relations have begun to assume new dimensions recently and are becoming very firm in comparison with relations with other countries of the area. What are the dimensions of these relations from the Bahraini point of view?

Answer: Relations between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia in various fields benefit everyone. We hope these relations will serve as a model for cooperation among Arab countries.

Question: Is it possible to assess the formation of the GCC now, especially as it has not made any real visible decision so far?

Answer: Unfortunately, we do not give things sufficient time to mature. I do not think much time has passed since the appointment of the council's secretary general who, together with the ministers concerned, will draw up numerous studies. We take pride in the council as a framework for collective action in the Arabian Peninsula. It crowns the longstanding relations among the council member states. I believe that in setting up the GCC we have taken the right course, for there is faith in every citizen and not only in leaders or officials who are merely dreaming. Thus, interests become interlocked and ties are strengthened. Work and God, his messenger, and the believers will surely see your work. [Koranic verse]

Question: Is there any intention to convene a meeting of Gulf defense ministers in the near future?

Answer: Foreign ministers will meet to coordinate and prepare for the Riyadh summit conference. If they recommend a meeting of the defense ministers to resolve any problem in the military coordination that exists at present, we will welcome such a recommendation.

Question: What is your opinion, as heir apparent and minister of defense, in the security paper submitted by Oman at the Abu Dhabi summit conference? Is it true that this was in response to a request from the council members?

Answer: The Omani paper is the result of the good efforts of the Sultanate of Oman. What is required, however, is that a paper is submitted by everyone, for it is not right that one country should submit a paper on strategy and general requirements. And as the saying goes, the people of Mecca are more familiar with its rites than others. As for the council's asking Oman to prepare the paper, Oman is the country nearest the Strait of Hormuz and can put forward useful views regarding the strait. We hope to draw up an integrated defense plan to which everyone will contribute. This will not take place unless there is determination among the leadership to turn toward coordination in defense matters.

Question: In your view does Gulf security to the United States mean the establishment of bases in the region, control of the oilfields or expansion of the Camp David conspiracy?

Answer: Views can be relevant or irrelevant. What concerns us as citizens of this area is to formulate an integrated, joint defense policy that has at its disposal the best equipment and resources that can be relied upon in foiling any external plots.

Question: The Soviet Union, through Brezhnev, has proposed a plan outlining its views on the Gulf. What is the Bahraini defense minister's view on this matter?

Answer: In this matter we should do what we believe in. In short, this means that the area countries should build up their own strength to achieve the security that suits our lives and suits our communications with the world. In any case, equilibrium is required in various parts of the world to establish world peace based on equilibrium. They [the area countries] are agreed on this.

Question: There have been different views on and interpretations of the situation in Lebanon.

Answer: Israel is saying that what is happening in Lebanon is caused by the Palestinian resistance. We say that the reason for the intensification of the fighting in Lebanon is Israel. The geographical objective and Israel's alleged defense requirements is to reach the [Litani] river and to divide the Arab countries into statelets which it can control. Thus, in accordance with this plan Israel is seeking to undermine Lebanon's stability and encourage differences. As for Israel's allegations about the role of the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon, we say that when they defend their land and honor the Palestinians are carrying out their duty toward the Arab nation--their homeland, heritage and people. This underlines the importance of the continued presence of the Palestinian resistance and confirms that Israel is a factor of instability in the Middle East.

Question: Most of the Gulf countries in particular, and the Arab homeland in general, are agreed that the enemy of the Gulf region is Israel and not the Soviet Union, as the United States says from time to time. What is your view?

Answer: Israel has been attacking our nation for more than 30 years. Everyone is aware that it constitutes the real threat. Israel is the threat, and this has become clearer to everyone. We all hope that public opinion, and particularly U.S. public opinion, will tilt more in favor of justice.

Question: How do you justify the relationship among the United States, As-Sadat and Israel?

Answer: The Camp David accords are a U.S.-Israeli plan that is based on their main interests. By taking part in this triangle, President as-Sadat has approached the issue from an Egyptian view and disregarded the Arab nation.

His stand may be in Egypt's interest, but it certainly does not serve the Arab nation's interests, which would be best served by the Egyptian people's and government's remaining an indivisible part of the Arab nation's march and struggle to regain its legitimate rights. Israel relies on such tactics to divide and dissipate the Arab forces so that it remains the only power doing what it pleases in the coming years. I appeal to Egypt to return to the Arab fold and to achieve Arab solidarity.

Question: What can the Egyptian opposition do to this dangerous trio?

Answer: According to my information, there are those who support and those who oppose, and the minority there is of no importance. Egypt is continuing its policy within the Camp David framework, but, as I said, we have great hopes that Egypt will return to the Arab fold.

Question: It is said that the coordination taking place under U.S. supervision is an attempt to transfer NATO forces to the Gulf region under the pretext of protection or rapid intervention because it is a more inflammable area. Is it in fact a new form of occupation?

Answer: Our stand toward such moves is clear. We have more than once informed officials--particularly British officials, during the British defense secretary's visit to Bahrain--that the proposal to send U.S.-British forces is unacceptable. He understood our feelings and understood that this is our responsibility. As for what lies beyond our borders, this is left to the other countries.

Question: Bahrain will not be taking part in the North-South dialogue scheduled to be held in Mexico soon. Other countries in the area, such as Saudi Arabia, will be participating. Have there been any consultations to formulate a Gulf view and to coordinate a joint stand that will represent the countries taking part in the conference and their neighbors?

Answer: We are calling for a South-North dialogue prior to a North-South dialogue. We would like the brothers who will be representing everyone at this conference to have a clear picture of development problems in our countries so that they can give a fuller picture of the situation and not concentrate only on oil--which in my view is the main objective of this dialogue. There is no doubt that the North will benefit more than the South unless the latter is clear about several matters. As for Bahrain, according to my information, there has been no coordination on this matter so far. However, I personally feel that the brothers should call a conference or a meeting to reach an understanding on what can be discussed in Mexico--that is, if this has not taken place already. I believe there are countries in the Arab homeland that possess other wealth, manpower. If we coordinate the two elements, we can go to Mexico with a clearer picture of our capabilities.

Question: Which in your view are the countries qualified to call for a South-North conference?

Answer: In my view the country qualified to hold such a dialogue is Saudi Arabia.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID RECEIVES KUWAITI OIL MINISTER 1 SEP

GF012009 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received at the Royal Court in At-Ta'if today Kuwaiti Oil Affairs Minister 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, who extended to his majesty a message from Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The meeting was attended by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy prime minister and commander of the national guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the defense and aviation minister; and Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs.

Kuwait Minister Departs

LD011904 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1214 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 1 Sep (SPA)--His Excellency Shaykh 'Ali as-Sabah, the Kuwaiti petroleum minister left At-Ta'if this afternoon to return to his country after a short visit to the kingdom, during which he delivered a letter to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait.

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT LEAVES AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

LD011004 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0945 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, 1 Sep (SPA)--The Zambian president left At-Ta'if Airport at 1145 this morning after a 3-day official visit to the kingdom. During his visit he had talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the consolidation and strengthening of bilateral relations, the Middle East and other international problems of common interest.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR RECEIVES SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION

EA020505 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has received in his office the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Kutakhov, member of the Central Committee, deputy defense minister and chief air marshal and commander of the Soviet Air Force, who conveyed a verbal message from Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concerning relations between the two friendly countries, the prospects for developing them and several other topics of mutual interest.

Kutakhov also delivered a message of greetings to the officers and men of the armed forces from the Comrade Marshal of the USSR, Central Committee Member and Defense Minister Ustinov; the chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; and the director of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy [words indistinct] the Soviet Armed Forces (?to) the Armed Forces of Democratic Yemen on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of their establishment. It praised the part our armed forces are playing in defending the revolution and its achievements against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots.

The message referred to the [word indistinct] of imperialism which is poised to destroy the national liberation movement and to [words indistinct] in the region. It stressed the depth of relations linking the USSR with Democratic Yemen in the service of the common aspirations for peace and progress. [Words indistinct] relations between the two friendly countries and the scope for developing them.

The secretary general hailed the practical help the USSR has been giving and continues to give country in various fields, including that of the armed forces. He stressed that our party and people highly rate the positions of the USSR (?in support of) our people and our Arab causes of destiny--first and foremost the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet deputy defense minister subsequently expressed pleasure at participating with our people in the celebrations marking armed forces day and satisfaction at the standard achieved by our armed forces. [Words indistinct] review of the situation in the Arab and international arenas.

'ALI NASIR COMMUNIQUE ON 26-27 AUG YSP SESSION

EA291536 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Aug 81

["Text" of 27 August press communique issued by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the results of the fourth session of the YSP Central Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] The Central Committee convened its fourth ordinary session from 26 to 27 August 1981. It attended to a number of vital matters connected with the activities of party and mass organizations and executive organs in various fields.

In its review of party matters, the Central Committee considered the efforts made to develop the party's internal life, strengthen party discipline and put it on a new structural basis. The Central Committee expressed deep satisfaction at the improvement revealed in various aspects of our party's internal life, which must become a springboard for further steadfast and zealous work on the part of all party and mass organizations to advance the party's intellectual, political and organizational unity and to consolidate its paramount leadership in society to develop its work systems among the toilers. In this respect the Central Committee submitted that the forthcoming round of elections must serve to strengthen the activities of party and mass organization members to deepen the links of the party with the masses, to marshall all resources for application to the translation of party policy and decisions in various fields of our economic, social and cultural life; and to imbue the masses with a high spirit of consciousness and vigilance in respect of activities hostile to our party and revolutions, so as to foil all forms of economic and ideological sabotage perpetrated by the class enemy.

The Central Committee stressed the need to give high priority to work among the masses in the activities of the party and mass organizations during the forthcoming period, requiring creative action in the field consolidating and developing methods of ideological and political work among the ranks of the masses and ensuring that these methods become more influential and effective.

The Central Committee considered the extensive preparations in the country to mark the 10th anniversary of the armed forces, which will be celebrated in the context of [words indistinct] our people's national and class struggle, led by our Yemeni Socialist Party and the strengthening and consolidation of the country's present revolutionary campaign. The Central Committee expressed high appreciation for and great pride in the heroic role being performed by the members of our armed forces of the army, the people's and state security police and the people's militia toward securing our progressive regime and the revolutionary achievements made by our people and defending the people's leadership, the security of the homeland and the participation of the masses in the campaign of economic, social and cultural construction. The Central Committee said that the great successes scored by the armed forces in the fields of (?coordination), discipline and training represent under existing circumstances a strong force in the struggle for peace and a revolutionary class instrument in the hands of the party and the toiling masses to defend the revolution and its achievements. The Central Committee calls upon all our country's workers and toilers to make the 10th anniversary of the armed forces an occasion to express the solidarity of the armed forces and the masses and to marshal all resources toward the scoring of wider achievements in the various places of work and production.

With regard to marshalling national resources toward achieving the great target of our Yemeni people, this being the reunification of the homeland's people and territory on a peaceful and democratic basis, the Central Committee considered the current contacts between the leaderships of the two parts. It called for intensified action in the field of unifying the two parts and the securing and developing of the positive results which are the fruit of the responsible patriotic efforts made during the previous period and the foiling of the difficulties, machinations and obstacles put in the path leading to unity by enemies with the aim of weakening and attenuating the ranks of the noble strugglers and the fervent upholders of the sovereignty, progress, security and stability of our Yemeni people. The Central Committee calls on all patriotic and honorable sons of our Yemeni people to be alert and vigilant toward the dangers arising out of the mounting conspiracies being hatched by the forces of hatred hostile to our Yemeni people and their right to achieve their unity and to march on their appointed path of social progress.

Party and state foreign policy activities during the previous period were given particular attention in the Central Committee's deliberations during the session. The Central Committee considered that the sum total of the activities and actions witnessed by our foreign relations were in line with the main trends of our foreign policy formulated by the party's program and the decisions of its first general extraordinary congress. In this respect, the Central Committee expressed satisfaction at the constant development of our country's relations with the states of the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and with all nationalist and progressive forces of the Arab and world liberation movements.

The Central Committee highly rated the results of the historic Aden meeting and the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the three [word indistinct] Libya, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen. This treaty represents a new springboard for joint action by the three vanguard countries within the liberation movements in the Arab homeland and Africa in order to muster revolutionary resources and apply them to the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and the threats to security and peace in this region aimed at destroying the achievements of its liberation movement and the total reimposition of imperialist hegemony over its resources and the destinies of its peoples.

The Central Committee stressed the need to continue efforts to integrate our party's participation in the strengthening of the forces of the liberation movement in the Arab homeland, to deepen its struggle solidarity and to widen the scope for foiling hostile schemes aimed at undermining the security and stability of the Arab homeland so as to crush the just hopes and aspirations of our Arab peoples for national liberation, social progress, democratic unity and restoration of just national rights--the first of which is the right of the Palestinian Arab people to return to their homeland and build their own independent state.

The Central Committee stressed the importance of all levels of national efforts to ward off the dangers arising out of the hostile moves being made by the imperialist fixed and mobile bases in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, which have escalated (?considerably) of late, accompanied by the constant aggressive Israeli raids on positions of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in southern Lebanon and Beirut, inasmuch as all these aggressive actions amount to a provocation of the nationalist and progressive regimes and organizations in the Arab homeland and Africa, their security, stability and just liberation struggle.

The Central Committee regards the action by the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea of downing two Libyan aircraft over Libyan territorial waters as being not only practical proof of the hostile aims of the U.S. military presence in this region but also a real threat to the security and peace of all the peoples of the region--a situation which demands the adoption of a responsible and determined position by the [words indistinct] forces in order to guarantee the security of the rights of our Arab peoples to liberation, progress, sovereignty and peace and the destruction of all forms of aggression and conspiracy against these rights.

Following up and analyzing the government's efforts to bring about comprehensive and planned improvement in the life of the toilers, the Central Committee considered the standard of implementation of the production plans in the industrial, agricultural, installation, electric, water, trade, transportation and communications sectors and stressed the need for the basic party and mass organizations (?to participate) more at places of work and production with a view to increasing the participation of the toilers in directing the economy and solving the problems encountered in the course of implementing new projects, in using available resources to the best effect, in protecting public property and in countering all manifestations incompatible with the necessary tasks for the appropriate development of our national economy.

The Central Committee also considered conditions affecting the health services in the republic [words indistinct] expansion in the health service networks, diversification of their activities and preventive projects, the preparation and training of cadres specializing in health work and increasing financial support to various health projects. The Central Committee called upon all party and mass organizations, workers and officials in public health and medical supervision to make greater efforts to implement the first aid program in the remote rural areas, to give sufficient attention to preventive medicine, to fight disease, to protect and rectify the [word indistinct], to develop health administration in the centers and branches, to pay attention to child and (?maternity) care and to train and prepare high and middle ranking medical cadres both at home and abroad. The Central Committee also made a number of decisions aimed at developing health administration and improving the service and living conditions of the workers in the field of the health services with a view to ensuring greater effectiveness of the essential health services.

BRIEFS

KUWAITI MINISTERIAL ADVISER--Kuwait, 30 Aug (KUNA)--Former Minister of Finance 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atayki was appointed Sunday advisor to the ruler of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad. A decree in this respect said Al-Atayki will hold the rank of minister in his new post. [Text] [Kuwait KUNA in English 1050 GMT 30 Aug 81 LD]

QATAR-IRAQ AGREEMENT--Documents endorsing a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement between Iraq and Qatar were exchanged today. The agreement, which was signed in June, is aimed at enhancing bilateral relations and fortifying cultural and technical cooperation between the two countries. Exchanges of teachers, experts and scholarships are contemplated. [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1210 GMT 29 Aug 81 GF]

SAUDI AMBASSADOR TO UAE--Abu Dhabi, 29 Aug (SPA)--The minister of state for foreign affairs of the UAE, Rashid 'Abdallah, received a copy of the credentials of the new Saudi ambassador, Shaykh Salih Sulayman al-Fozan to hand over to President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Mr al-Fozan is succeeding Shaykh Mohammad Mansur al-Rumayh, who ahs been tranferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the kingdom. [Text] [Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0942 GMT 29 Aug 81 LD]

MINISTER GHALI REMARKS ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

NC020848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0712 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed that giving temporary military facilities in order to help friendly states that are subjected to aggression does not run counter to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. These facilities are within the framework of the principle of the collective Arab security and the principle of individual and collective legitimate self-defense incorporated in article (?A5) of the movement's charter.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-AKHBAR on the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, Ghali said that the facilities that Egypt has given are conditional and limited and are only given if three conditions are met:

1. If an aggression takes place against an Arab country that is a party to the collective Arab security pact with Egypt.

2. If this state requests the help of the United States.

3. This will take place only after the prior approval of Egypt.

Dr Ghali said that the collective Arab security pact was signed in Cairo in 1950, that is 11 years before the establishment of the Nonaligned Movement. He added that Egypt's membership in the Nonaligned Movement does not negate its Arab commitments.

Concerning the attitude of the nonaligned states toward the Egyptian peace march, Dr Ghali affirmed that the peace march is based on the philosophy of nonalignment, which calls for peace, and which aims at achieving peace all over the world and at settling international disputes by peaceful means, rejecting wars, and upholding the right to self-determination.

Concerning Cuba's distribution of a statement at the United Nations in the name of the Nonaligned Movement denouncing the U.S. downing of the two Libyan aircraft, Dr Ghali said that this is a clear example of the deviation which can threaten the movement because Cuba, in its capacity as chairman of the current session of the movement, is trying to exploit the movement to achieve ulterior motives. It is known that the movement's resolutions are adopted unanimously. This resolution or statement was not approved by Egypt and a number of nonaligned states, which recorded their reservation about it. Consequently, Cuba cannot say that it expresses the view of the nonaligned states group.

Answering a question on whether Egypt will attend the forthcoming nonaligned conference to be held in Baghdad in August next year, Dr Ghali said it is premature to answer this question in view of the circumstances of the Iraqi-Iranian war. If the conference is eventually held in Baghdad, Egypt will decide whether or not to participate in it in light of the political and objective implications and circumstances of the international situation then.

AL-AKHBAR ON SYRIA JOINING TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE

NC310928 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 31 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR comments on yesterday's reports that Syria has prepared [a unit of] 5,000 soldiers to be sent to Libya. The report said that an agreement on this was reached by Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The soldiers belong to the armored forces and will receive special training in the task they are to carry out.

The paper says: Al-Qadhdhafi met with Al-Asad in Damascus and the negotiations between them continued for 2 whole days--negotiations related to the tripartite alliance which Al-Qadhdhafi has set up with the rulers of Ethiopia and South Yemen.

AL-AKHBAR says that the cooperation between Syria and Libya on such matters has precedents: When Syria concentrated its forces on its border with Jordan and threatened the Jordanians with war, Al-Qadhdhafi hastened to send a number of planes, heavy weapons and equipment to Syria. When Syria lost four planes in a confrontation with the Israeli planes, Al-Qadhdhafi asked the Soviets to compensate Syria for these planes.

The paper then wonders about the attitude of Algeria and the PLO: Will both of them respond as Al-Asad's Syria has responded or will they wait until things are clarified to them? However, Syria's participation with its soldiers in the tripartite alliance has confirmed the alliance's military task--a task whose dimensions have been defined by the joint statement which was broadcast by Moscow radio yesterday about the results of the meeting between Al-Qadhdhafi, the ruler of Ethiopia and the ruler of South Yemen during which the alliance was signed. The statement pointed out that the purpose of signing the tripartite friendship treaty and alliance is to activate the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction and to adopt a unified stand toward the hostile forces. The statement strongly denounced the aggressive policy of American imperialism and the establishment of U.S. military bases on Omani, Somali and Egyptian territories. The statement then calls for deepening and developing the friendly relations with the socialist countries.

The paper concludes its article by saying: These are the dimensions of the task for which this tripartite military alliance has been established, the alliance which has become a quadripartite alliance with Syria participating in it with its forces. Not all the parts of the story have been completed. We shall soon see whether it is a military alliance or a game which Al-Qadhdhafi and the steadfastness group are playing for the sake of the Soviets.

LIBYANS IN EGYPT DENOUNCE AL-QADHDHAFI REGIME

NC011954 Cairo MENA in English 1915 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA)--Head of the Libyan association here Mustafa Muhammad al-Bakri said today that Libya's history will record Colonel al-Qadhdhafi as a tyrant who suppressed liberties and tormented the Libyan people everywhere.

Addressing the congress held by the association today marking the 12th anniversary of the Libyan military coup d'etat, Al-Bakri recalled Al-Qadhdhafi's crimes against the Libyan people, and clergymen in particular, saying that he imposed home arrest on a number of ulemas who opposed his erroneous interpretation of the Holy Koran.

Former Libyan Ambassador to India Muhammad Yusuf, who resigned his position in protest against Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorist practices, addressed the congress also and drew attention to Al-Qadhdhafi's devilish ideas against the Libyan people.

Yusuf told the congress, attended by members of the Libyan community here, that the Libyan people would overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi so that Libya could go ahead in its march for progress. Speaking of the role of the association, Secretary Husni al-Mansury said it had contacts with the Islamic Conference Organization warning against dealing with the Libyan regime and drew attention of the world to the flagrant violation of liberty and religion in Libya. The association's secretary general called for considering September first of every year as a day of solidarity with the Libyan people against the Libyan regime, which masterminds international terrorism, and asserted that it would expire shortly.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 447

JN011638 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces continue to deal blows to the Iranian enemy and to inflict on it further losses in life and equipment. Our forces killed 50 Iranians during their operations in the past 24 hours. Communique No 447 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that known enemy losses in equipment were three infantry positions, one tank, six vehicles, one gun and three observation posts.

The text of Communique No 447 issued by the Armed Forces General Command is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high morale and capability, our valiant armed forces continued their activities in their operational sectors, with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy force in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area. A fiery battle ensued which lasted all day yesterday. Our brave soldiers and officers forced the enemy to retreat and pursued its defeated remnants.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in the Sumar area, killing 13 and destroying 1 vehicle.
C. Eight killed in the Ahvaz area.
D. Six killed and two vehicles and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. Four killed and two infantry positions, three vehicles and one observation post destroyed in the Abadan area.
F. Two killed and one infantry position destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, the enemy's losses in the same area on 30 August were 14 killed and 1 gun destroyed.
G. Two killed and one gun destroyed in the Shush area.
H. One tank destroyed in the Iranian zone opposite Panjwin.
I. One killed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 50 killed and 3 infantry positions, 1 tank, 6 vehicles, 1 gun and 3 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles damaged.
C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled Basra with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 September 1981

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES BANGLADESH OFFICIAL

JN011447 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA)--President Saddam Husayn today received a written message from Bangladesh acting President Abdus Sattar dealing with bilateral cooperation and important world events. Jamaluddin Ahmed, Bangladesh deputy prime minister, conveyed the message during his meeting with the president at noon today. The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Tahir Tawfiq, RCC member and minister of industry and minerals; and the Bangladesh ambassador in Baghdad.

The Bangladesh official had arrived in Baghdad yesterday morning on a visit of several days to Iraq.

PROTEST LODGED ON U.S. ENVOY TO SYRIA REMARKS

TA020716 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Israel has lodged an official protest with Washington over a senior U.S. diplomat's criticism of Pri : Minister Begin. From Washington, Connie Lonn reports:

[Begin recording] Ambassador 'Evron has protested some recent remarks of the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Syria. Ambassador Talcott Seelye recently charged that a Middle East settlement could not be reached while Prime Minister Begin is the leader of Israel. He also recommended the Reagan administration abandon the Camp David accords and recognize the PLO. Ambassador 'Evron reminded State Department officials the positions are not in line with those of the Reagan administration and he said they are damaging to Israeli-U.S. relations and they increase tension in the region. Ambassador 'Evron told Nicholas Veliotes, the head of the Mideast Bureau, to register his protest. Later he met with Deputy Secretary of State William Clark to again voice disapproval. The men also discussed technical details pertaining to the prime minister's trip to the United States next week. [end recording]

The State Department spokesman has said the U.S. ambassador to Damascus was expressing his own private views and was not speaking for the administration when he said there could be no Middle East peace as long as Menahem Begin was Israel's prime minister.

KREISKY REMARKS ON SOVIET EMIGREES DENIED

TA011815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Jerusalem has totally denied statements attributed to Chancellor Kreisky to the effect that the Jewish Agency had asked Austria to direct Soviet emigrees to Israel. As UPI quoted him, Kreisky said he believed it was Israel's problem if more people left it than came to it. He emphasized that the people leaving the Soviet Union have the right to decide where they want to go from Vienna.

We, he said, have never tried to influence their decision, and we will make sure this remains so in the future as well.

SHAMIR REMARKS ON KREISKY, CHEYSSON, LEBANON

TA011255 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1155 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 1 Sep--If the terrorist organizations think that by means of the current cease-fire on the Lebanese border they have attained immunity to act against us on other fronts and to prepare to attack us in the north whenever they deem fit, they are deluding themselves. Israel will know how to repel any attack and will find the appropriate answer to any challenge posed to it. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made this statement today at the plenum of the Jewish Agency convention held at Binyane Ha'uma in Jerusalem.

In the beginning of his remarks Shamir mentioned the massacre in Vienna last Saturday when two worshippers were killed and others were injured in an attack by murderous Palestinian terrorists on a local synagogue. "Jewish blood again covered a Viennese street," the foreign minister said, emphasizing that "we did not need the massacre in Vienna to realize and understand who the PLO and its masters are and what are its motives.

In this context, Mr Shamir reacted to the remarks of Austrian Chancellor Kreisky who saw fit to accuse Israel of the murderous act of the Palestinians in Vienna.

Mr Shamir said that there are governments and people who know the true facts, but they reject any logic and arrive to utterly illogical conclusions. "With a logic such as that of Kreisky it is impossible to conduct any logical dialogue," Mr Shamir said.

The foreign minister also referred to French Foreign Minister Cheysson's approach in light of his meeting with 'Arafat. According to Shamir, Cheysson's approach is founded on the effort to gain the confidence of the PLO. Cheysson ignores the facts when he compares the situation in the Middle East to the situation in Afghanistan and when he makes an analogy between the blood shed by the Palestinians "for the liberation of Palestine," as it were, to France's struggle against Nazi occupation. "It is no wonder that such approaches lead to far-reaching and unreal conclusions. However, it is very doubtful whether Cheysson has obtained the confidence of the PLO, and he is certainly not gaining our confidence," Mr Shamir said. He emphasized that the question is not one of bridging the gap between ourselves and the terrorist organizations because there is no gap, but absolute opposition.

In contrast, the foreign minister noted the peaceful relations materializing with Egypt, especially since the talks in Alexandria last week when it was decided to resume the autonomy talks and to strengthen the process of normalization between the two countries. Mr Shamir stressed that the Camp David accords are the only means acceptable to both Israel and Egypt--the largest Arab country--for the creation of a peaceful atmosphere. Therefore, all the initiatives stemming from either Saudi Arabia or Europe contradict the spirit of the Camp David accords and might only adversely affect the peace process.

As for the Lebanese problem, Minister Shamir stated that "only an independent Lebanon, free of the occupation of the Syrians and the Palestinian terrorists, will live in peace with Israel." Mr Shamir noted that Israel realizes that the current cease-fire does not yet constitute the final peace. Large amounts of arms from the Soviet Union and its lackeys--Libya, Syria and even the apparently moderate Saudi Arabia--have been stockpiled in arsenals in Lebanon. Nevertheless, Israel is keeping its watch and will find the answer to any challenge, Mr Shamir concluded.

W. BANK FIGURES DENOUNCE TERRORIST ATTACK IN VIENNA

TA020604 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Public figures in the territories have denounced the terrorist attack in Vienna. Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah said that this was a criminal act and the blood of innocent people had been shed. In a cable to Chancellor Kreisky journalist Raymonda Tawil from Ramallah wrote that the Arab religion does not allow them to attack holy sites such as synagogues. Similar announcements were issued by other public figures, including Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa. Our correspondent notes that it has been years since public figures in the territories have issued such a denunciation.

ARABS, JEWS SCUFFLE IN JERUSALEM TUNNEL 1 SEP

TA011625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Jerusalem Police reported a short while ago that in a scuffle in the tunnel under the temple mount an Arab youth was shot in the head and is now in the Hospice Hospital in the old city in critical condition. The scuffle involved Arab youths who entered the tunnel from the Temple Mount area and yeshiva students who arrived at the site from the Western Wall area.

Our corresondent Moti 'Eden reports that 20 Arabs entered the tunnel through an opening in the Temple Mount area and attempted to block the mouth of the tunnel facing the Western Wall. They had almost managed to block the opening when the yeshiva students burst into the tunnel and began to tear down a barricade. The Arabs attacked their opponents with broken bottles and our correspondent has learned that one of them was injured by a bottle he was holding. Our correspondent further reports that although the police inspector general was on the Temple Mount at the time, the police intervened very late, less than an hour ago. Although the scuffle has ended the Arabs are still in the tunnel. This is the tunnel evacuated by Religious Affairs Ministry workers which leads from the Western Wall area to the area under the Temple Mount.

Further Details

TA011735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] This evening the police evacuated Arab and Jewish youths who scuffled in the tunnel under the Temple Mount in the afternoon. Five Jewish youths who participated in the scuffle were detained. Our correspondents Moti 'Eden and Shalom Oren report that about 20 Arab youths entered the tunnel after 1300 and tried to block the mouth of the tunnel facing the Western Wall and engaged in a scuffle with yeshiva students who began tearing down the barricade. An Arab youth was slightly injured by broken glass from bottles the Arab youths used to fight the Jewish youths. An earlier report that an Arab youth was shot in the head stemmed from erroneous information supplied by police and, as mentioned above, one Arab youth was sightly injured.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg said he had instructed the police to take all measures to maintain order in the Western Wall area. The police inspector general and the Jerusalem Police commanders are still present at the tunnel area and the police are preventing all people from entering it. The Border Police have reinforced their patrols in the Temple Mount area and in the old city alleys. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek visited the site in the early evening. The Muslim WAQF authorities announced that the Temple Mount area is closed to visitors.

Police Seal Tunnel

TA012005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The tunnel under the Temple Mount will be sealed off with a stone wall and nobody will be allowed to enter it. This was decided this evening by Police Inspector General Arye Ivtzan soon after police restored order in the tunnel and ended a scuffle that occurred between yeshiva students and Arab youths.

ISLAMIC COUNCIL IN ISRAEL CALLS FOR STRIKE 3 SEP

NC012255 Paris AFP in English 2244 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 1 Sep (AFP)--The high Islamic Council of Jerusalem called last night for a general strike of Arabs in Israeli-occupied territories on Thursday to protest "profanation of Islamic holy places in Jerusalem by Jewish fanatics." The strike call followed a clash between Arabs and Jews yesterday in an ancient tunnel recently discovered by the Wailing Wall revered by Jews.

Israel's grand rabbis asked archeologists to excavate in the tunnel in hope of finding the foundations of Solomon's temple. But Moslem leaders fear the digging will weaken the esplanade where Al Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock Mosque are located--the third most holy site in Islam.

Israeli police sealed the entrance of the tunnel yesterday after a brawl between rabbinical students and 20 Arabs trying to fill in the entrance.

The high Islamic Council also appealed to Arabs on the occupied Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip to come en masse to pray at the two mosques here on Friday, the Moslem sabbath. The Islamic Council complained that profanation of holy places had multiplied since Israel captured east Jerusalem in the six-day war of June 1967.

The council issued a long list of alleged profanations, including archeological digs and an increasing number of instances of "illegal" worship by Jews on the esplanade (next to the Wailing Wall). The council recalled that Al Aqsa Mosque was set afire in 1969 (by a mentally ill Australian who was not Jewish).

SHARON ORDERS 5 PERCENT DEFENSE BUDGET CUT

TA012012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has ordered that the defense budget for the current year be cut by about 5 percent. Our correspondent for defense affairs, Ron Ben-Yishay, reports that the defense minister also ordered that manpower in the IDF and in the entire defense system also be cut.

Further Details

TA020606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has instructed the general staff to reduce the scope of manpower in the IDF, to halt many construction projects and to decrease the operating hours of costly plants. Minister Sharon ordered projects that are not vital for defense cancelled, to lower the living standards in the IDF and to coopt industry into the defense infrastructure. All these measures have been taken in order to comply with the 3 to 5 percent cut in the defense budget. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal notes that the minister intends to adapt the defense budget to the real possibilities of the economy. A team composed of two military men and two Defense Ministry workers planned the cuts. The team's plan will serve as the basis for the defense budget and for the building of the IDF in the future.

DEFENSE MINISTER CANCELS SENIOR IDF APPOINTMENT

TA020608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] At the last moment Minister Sharon cancelled the promotion of Brig Gen Dov Tamari to the rank of major general and his appointment to chief of the training branch. Brigadier General Uri Simhoni was appointed to the post in his place. Brigadier General Tamari will be on leave for a period of study in Israel. Officer in charge of the southern command Maj Gen Dan Shomron will leave for studies and will later be one of the candidates for the post of chief of staff. His post will be taken by Brig Gen Hayim Erez.

Military sources emphasize that the criteria for appointments in the IDF are the fighting experience of the candidates and their capability to lead their subordinates under fire.

FOUR F-16 AIRCRAFT ARRIVE FROM U.S. 1 SEP

TA011823 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The first four F-16 aircraft from the group suspended by the United States landed this afternoon at an air force base.

This is reported by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal. The U.S. pilots who flew the aircraft in a direct, 11-hour flight from Pease Air Force Base in New Hampshire were accorded a ceremonious welcome. On the way to Israel, the aircraft refueled several times.

Reserve Brig Gen Ahron Shavit, an adviser to General Dynamics--the U.S. company that manufactures the F-16's--said the project to transfer the aircraft was rather complex, and involved U.S. refueling aircraft, coastal radar positions and naval rescue boats stationed along the flight route.

GOLAN DRUZE CLERGYMEN PREVENT PROTEST ACTIVITY

TA011526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Druze clergymen on the Golan Heights today foiled an attempt to close businesses and shops and prevent workers from going to their jobs to protest the dismissal of teachers. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the clergymen intervened in the matter a few hours after pro-Syrian circles called for expanding the partial school strike held this morning to include all spheres of life in the Golan Druze villages.

In an announcement over loudspeakers, the clergymen explained that their disagreements with the government on the distribution of Israeli identity cards should not be linked with the struggle for the reinstatement of the dismissed teachers. Our correspondent reports that in recent months the clergymen and pro-Syrian circles had coordinated their positions.

DRUZE CLERGYMEN, MK AGREE ON IDENTITY CARDS

TA021026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The Druze clergymen on the Golan Heights have decided to lift the boycott against those Druze who took Israeli identity cards for 3 months. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar has learned that this agreement was reached between the clergymen and the Israeli Druze Knesset member, Amal Nasir ad-Din. During this period the leader of the Druze in Israel, Shaykh Amin Tarif, and MK ad-Din will approach the government in order to remove all the differences on opinion on the issue. MK ad-Din reported on this agreement to the defense minister and the latter welcomed it. The Druze Knesset member also asked the defense minister to protect those Druze in the Golan Heights who have already received Israeli identity cards.

ISRAELI ARAB STUDENTS TO CONTINUE STUDIES IN EGYPT

TA301305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Aug 81 p 5

[Text] Arab students from Israel will be able to continue their studies in Egypt next year as promised by Preident as-Sadat a year ago. The departure of these students was delayed due to the absence of agreement on students' exchanges. After the culture agreements were signed by Egypt and Israel and ratified by the Knesset and the Egyptian People's Assembly, these students will be able to leave for Cairo. This was promised by Muhammad Basyuni, a counselor in the Egyptian Embassy in Israel in a lecture he delivered in the Rotary Club in Nazareth.

Mr Basyuni said that the Egyptian Government does not interfere with Egyptian citizens who ask for a visa for Israel and that the small number of Egyptian tourists arriving in Israel is the result of the cost of living in Israel.

LIBYA

REPORTAGE ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

Military Parade

LD020702 Tripoli JANA in English 1718 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Triploi, 1 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Libyan Arab people and the whole militant revolutionary forces in the Arab region and the whole world today celebrate the 12th anniversary of the Great al-Fatah Revolution. On the dawn of 1969 the revolutionary marching masses set off to topple a shaky monarchy and a puppet regime.

At the height of the celebrations of the 12th anniversary of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, a grand military parade was held this morning at Al-Khadra Square of units representing the various forces of the armed people which responded to the U.S. aggression and firmly deterred the imperialist aggressors. The military parade was attended by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution, and units from the land, naval and air armed forces took part in this parade.

The supreme commander of the armed forces announced the start of the parade at the Al-Khadra Square (Green Square) and signalled the start of the parade of the different units representing the land, naval and air military academies and detachments of the military high schools. Units representing different detachments of T-72, T-62 and T-55 tank units took part in this parade, as well as others representing the missiles units, war operations, army administration and supplies units and air force formations including MIG-23, SU-series of fighter-bombers including the SU-22 and helicopters.

The military parade was also attended by Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; Lieutenant Mustafa Kharubi; Major Khweildi Hamidi, commander of urban militarization; the chiefs of staff of the four sections of the armed forces; and a large number of officers.

Present at the parade were the Madagascar Republic president; the Chadian head of state and president of the Chadian provisional government, Goukouni Oueddei; chairman of the P.L.O. Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestinian revolution, Yasir 'Arafat; member of the Sandinista National Front Command in Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega; the Lebanese National Movement's leadership; the Palestinian revolution's leadership; delegations from Lebanon, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Afghanistan, Democratic Germany, North Korea, Romania, Guinea, Mauritania, Rwanda, Turkey, Mauritius, Senegal, Benin; and the African youth organization. Also present were mayors from the occupied Arab lands, the delegations taking part in the international conference of solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people and heads of diplomatic legations accredited to Jamahiriyah.

After the supreme commander of the armed forces gave the go-ahead for the start of the great military parade led by the bearers of the masses' banner and the bearers of the armed forces' banner, magnificently arranged detachments of students from the military academy began parading before the main podium followed by detachments of graduates from the military academy for girls, students from military secondary schools, women volunteers, and infantry and frogmen detachments. These were followed be detachments of the air defence, the vanguard of the armed people, and some units of commandos and paratroops.

While this parade of various detachments was going on, formations of MIG-25 and -23 planes, Ilyushin 39 and Sukhoi planes, Tupolev strategic bombers and helicopters were giving impressive aerial displays.

Then followed a parade of the various mechanized units of the armed forces headed by mechanized signal units and reconnaissance vehicles while anti-submarine helicopters were hovering over the area.

The parade also included new vehicles equipped with armour-penetrating missiles and armour-penetrating portable guns, amphibious armoured transport vehicles, military transport vehicles equipped with guns and missiles, rocket launchers, some units of self-propelled field artillery, units of the engineering corps and various anti-aircraft missiles, high altitude surface-to-air missiles, four barreled anti-aircraft artillery, surface-to-surface missiles and long range missiles. These were followed by units of the administrative affairs and supply, T-72 and T-62 tanks and other various units of tanks conveyed on tanks carriers.

The Libyan Arab Navy also took part in the military parade and conducted a naval display at Tripoli Naval Port. The military parade held in Al-Khadra Square lasted 4 hours.

'Arafat Address

LD020325 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1657 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at a workers rally marking the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, at Al-Khadra Square in Tripoli--live]

[Excerpts] On this day, on this glorious anniversary and at this pan-Arab and international celebration to mark the anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, I, in the name of the Palestinian revolutionaries and the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces, would like to congratulate and greet my brother Mu'ammar and your brother revolutionaries and the great people of the Jamahiriyah. I would like to say to you on this day that we are together and side by side, and this is a promise: We shall always be together until victory and until we take back Jerusalem.

Yes, this morning I stood here with my brother Mu'ammar--my brother the leader Mu'ammar--and our brothers the revolutionaries, the brave president of the Republic of Madagascar, the Brother Leader Daniel Ortega and the Brother President Goukouni Oueddei--we stood here with you and saw before us the people of the Jamahiriyah, the armed people, who marched past the platform. In this people's eyes I say victory; I saw the hope of the Arab nation, the hope of the revolutionaries and the free men of the entire world. This is what I saw, Brother Mu'ammar, this morning. I saw this armed people carrying their weapons challenging the imperialists, the Zionists and the Americans, who have tried to carry out an aggression against the Jamahiriyah's territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. I saw them saying from this parade: We are here on this Jamahiriyah land.

Brothers, I have come to you from southern Lebanon, where the Lebanese fighter is standing side by side with his brother the Palestinian fighter and with the Syrian soldiers of the air force. [as heard] We have come here to shake you by the hands and shake the hands of my Brother Mu'ammar and say to him: We are with you, Brother Mu'ammar, always, until victory.

Brothers, our path is difficult and long, particularly in confronting this imperialist attack, led by the United States, not against Libya alone, as the aggression against Libya is an aggression against the Arab nation. Through the aggression against Libya it is trying to commit aggression against our Arab nation, just as it is trying to provoke Syria and as it pushed its agent Israel in an attempt to dig its nails into the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces and against the Lebanese peoples in an attempt to dominate this Arab region.

But I would like to say from the Jamahiriyah, which has become the headquarters of resistance against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, that this land will always be Arab.

Victory for this people and this nation. Revolution until victory.

Al-Qadhdhafi Address

LD012120 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1744 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Speech by Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at a workers rally at Al-Khadra Square in Tripoli, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution--live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. Free Libyan people: It is our duty at this immortal hour, in which we are celebrating the 12th anniversary of the historic Great al-Fatah Revolution, to greet the friendly and sister delegations sharing with us these celebrations.

I greet President Oueddei Goukouni president of the Republic of Chad and leader of the Chadian national liberation movement, Frolinat, leader of the Chadian revolution, we greet him and we thank God that the 12th anniversary of Great al-Fatah Revolution comes when the Frolinat revolution has triumped and Chad has become free and united. We should like to stress again today that our fingers are still on the trigger, we are quite ready to fight any battle in defense of the Chadian revolution and in defense of the fraternal Chadian people and in defense of the integrity of Chadian soil. We once more stress to the world that the security of Chad is linked with the security of Libya, that Chadian soil is an extention of Libyan soil and Libyan soil is an extention of Chadian soil; that the Libyan and Chadian peoples are but one people who have been united by common history, geography, kinsmanship and faith. We, while greeting President Goukouni Queddei, the leader of Frolinat revolution, address a warning from here this evening to all those who believe that encroaching on Chadian borders or imposing a war on Chad is an easy matter, as easy as making statements to the press or as easy as having a drink in pubs. We address a warning to the filthy, vile and mean agent Numayri: We address a strong warning to him. On this day, the trans-Saharan tracks are ready to take the troops to Chad at any moment should the security of Chad be threatened. Since Chadian security is linked with that of Libya, Libya will fight to the last man and woman or triumph in defense of its security, in defense of its neighbors, in defense of its [word indistinct] and in defense of freedom everywhere.

It is also our duty, brethren, to salute a dear African friend who insisted on attending with you this great anniversary, President Ratsiraka, president of the Republic of Madagascar--Madagascar which stands in the face of the imperialist expansion in the Indian Ocean. The forces of the anti-1 September revolution are also surrounding the revolution of Madagascar and the Island of Madagascar and want to bring it down to its knees and subject it to imperialist domination so that they can turn that island into an imperialist base. But the people of Madagascar, led by President Ratsiraka, the courageous and progressive revolutionary, are standing fast and with stubborness resisting submission and American expansion in the Indian Ocean. We must declare our support for them and our stand with them in the same trench.

Moreover, we salute the dear brother, Daniel Ortega, one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution and one of the leading members in the Sandinist Movement. This courageous heroic movement resisted the dictatorship of Somoza, which was backed by the forces of American imperialism. But the revolution of the people of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinist Movement and by this hero and his hero colleagues of the Nicaraguan revolution, defeated Somoza in spite of America--America should not save him while being only a few miles from its shores.

Let that be a lesson to the agents of America in Egypt, its agents in the Sudan and its agents everywhere in the Arab region and in the world. America cannot (?save) them and it cannot protect them in the face of the people's revolution, in the face of the popular revolution which fate is bringing to Egypt, to the Sudan, to Somalia, to Oman and to every land which is under American domination and under reactionary control.

We also salute one of us and not a guest, Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestinian revolution, representative of the wounded Palestinian people. We tell the agent As-Sadat, who is plotting against the Palestinian people, that Yasir 'Arafat, who stands today in Tripoli, and his brother leaders of the Palestinian resistance, secretaries of the Palestinian fronts, whom we salute from this platform, they are the ones who have the decisive word, because it is they who have the Palestinian fighting rifle. When it says no it means no and if its says yes it is yes. To hell with As-Sadat and with the As-sadat plot and with the terrorist Begin and with America's plot (?against the Palestinian people). Here are the Palestinian people, here are the living forces, the fighting forces which make the Palestinian [word indistinct], Yasir 'Arafat, secretaries of the fronts, the fighting Palestinian forces, the Palestinian rifle. [as heard] We tell As-Sadat and his masters and the Israeli terrorists and the American masters you are [word indistinct] in the sea.

Brethren, we must also salute the sisterly and friendly delegations from Democratic Yemen, Mauritania, the Sahara, Afghanistan, Portugal, Senegal, Switzerland, Democratic Germany, Romania, Vietnam, Algeria, Yugoslavia, Guinea, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Brazil, France, Lebanon, Jordan, Djibouti, Poland, Mauritius, Guyana, Benin, Morocco, people's Hungary, Turkey, Rwanda and the other sisterly and friendly delegations.

Brothers, last year and at this place, while celebrating the 11th anniversary of the historic Great Al-Fatah Revolution, we defined our attitude on that day toward very important and fateful issues. I said to you on that day last year that unless the Libyan people shoulder pan-Arab responsibility together with their Arab nation, I myself will shoulder that responsibility in my capacity as a fighter and as a fedayeen and as an Arab citizen. But what happened is that the Libyan people did not disappoint. They were great and they were generous. The Libyan people did not disappoint the Arab nation, they were generous and they were courageous. After that day, the people's congresses all over the Jamahiriyah decided on the necessity of establishing unity between Libya and Syria so that both the Libyan and Syrian peoples can be in the same trench in confronting aggression. I am ready for unity. At that time Syria responded to the call of unity which was addressed from here--the popular organizations in Syria, the regional command and the national command under the leadership of the dear brother and hero President Hafiz al-Asad, the hero who is standing in the face of aggression and reaction. The Syrian people declared their response to the call for unity which was addressed to them.

It was expected that the task of historic unity, the unity of challenge, would be accomplished in the course of last year from 1 September 1980 to 1 September 1981. But we have to admit that the unity was not accomplished within that period as was expected by the optimists.

I say that the optimists and the enthusiasts expected unity to take place during last year, but it did not. The Libyan people decided on unity with Syria and they accepted, through their people's congresses, all responsibilities and consequences of establishing unity between Libya and Syria with the geographic challenge, the aggression and the dangers it carried within its folds. The Syrian people also responded to the call of unity. But we admit that regional factors, separatist factors, which strongly influence contemporary Arab reality and which affect both the Libyans and the Syrians alike--it seems that these factors were the reason.

The second reason was that the executive, practical, adminstrative and technical measures for the implementation of the unity decision of the Libyan and Syrian peoples were left to employees, to technicians and administrators, and perhaps to (?secessionists) and opportunists, in both countries. I do not care about anyone since I am talking about a fateful issue.

Once again I say now that the Libyan people must move to achieve unity and the Syrian people, with their party and popular organizations, must move to achieve unity and not leave unity to be determined by the leaderships or administrations or to any hesitant person or regionalist, to a secessionist or to a coward. The coward cannot take any unity measures; the regionalist and the secessionist cannot achieve unity. If this unity is to be achieved for the Arab national in Syria and Libya and in the entire Arab homeland, then this will be the beginning of the end of regionalism and secessionism between the ocean and the Gulf, and this unity between Libya and Syria will be the cornerstone in the building of the desired greater Arab unity which we dream about generation after generation. If this unity is the unity of fighting for the liberation of the Golan, Palestine and Jerusalem, the unity of removing borders and dams between the sons of the single nation; if this unity is the unity of challenge, the challenge of the Arab will; if this unity is a challenge to the Israelis and to the Americans and the reactionaries, and proves that this nation is one nation [words indistinct], the establishment of unity between the Libyan and the Syrian people, one situated in Asia and the other in Africa; and if this unity is established in a manner proving that the Arab nation is one nation, the Arab people are one people, the Arab homeland is one homeland--if the unity is all this then it means life, history, future and destiny. Then a courageous and challenging mass movement must take place, Syrian and Libyan, that will achieve unity. Impose it on Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, impose it on Hafiz al-Asad, impose it on the regional and national command and on the popular organizations, on the trade unions and even on the conferences [word indistinct] and the Libyan popular committees. I hesitated in welcoming the Syrian delegation and found it strange to place it on the list of guests because we have taken the unity decision between the two countries. Nevertheless, we welcome this delegation once more.

As for the other fateful and serious issues which this fateful, serious and historic decision entails--the decision of unity--a call was made for this unity on this day last year, that the Libyans should move to take part side by side and shoulder to shoulder with the Lebanese and the Palestinians to confront aggression. What did happen is that the Libyans responded to the call and came forward by the hundreds and thousands to volunteer on the side of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian resistance. The world knows that some of the Libyans fell martyrs in Ad-Damur, in An-Nabatiyah, in Tyre and Sidon and in the trenches of the Palestinians while confronting aggression The Libyans are still ready. I find them in universities, at schools and institutes, in factories, in towns and villages--I meet them in all these places. They ask me for immediate facilities to enable them to volunteer to fight on the side of the Palestinian people. Thus, the Libyans have fulfilled the pledge they made when I told them: Either you fight or [word indistinct] call myself a fighter.

The balance of military strength has changed considerably since last September because of Libyan arms entering the battle on the side of the Palestinian revolution and its allies. We would like to say to the Israeli settlers: Donot expect to live in security forever, because you are occupying others' land; you are occupying Palestinian towns: If you have lived in tranquillity for the past 30 years this does not mean that you will continue to do so.

This year Palestinian guns and missiles reached you: The Palestinian missiles and guns will not retreat until the full liberation of Palestinian soil: We are behind the Palestinians as is the Arab nation: We shall urge on fighting until complete liberation. Volunteering to fight on the side of the Palestinian resistance must continue to make these slogans come true and liberate Palestine by blood: The Pan-Arabism of the fedayeen action must become a reality on Lebanese and Palestinian territory. I urged the youth of Democratic Yemen to open recrutiing offices and fight with their Libyan, Palestinian and Lebanese brothers against the usurping Israeli enemy.

Bretheren, this is the stage of applying all slogans and chants which the Arabs have reiterated and which have echoed in the Arab world. This is the stage of seriousness, the stage of fedayeen, the stage of genuine fighting. This is the stage of applying all slogans raised for unity and liberation. This is the stage of seriousness, the stage of fighting, the stage of fedayeen, the stage of blood and fire, because the enemy has gone beyond the limit and the Arab nation is in danger--the Arab homeland is in true danger--America is establishing military bases in Egypt, in the Sudan, in Somalia and in Oman; Israeli colonialism under the American umbrella is [words indistinct] Egypt and yields to its will diverting Nile water to the Negev Desert. It alters the Koran and changes the [words indistinct] brethern by force because of the 1973 defeat when the Israeli enemy defeated and imposed its will on Egypt. The Israeli enemy imposed on Egypt [words indistinct] the Nile Valley to the Negev Desert so he could absorb 2 million more Israelis in the occupied territory who would live on the Nile water. The Egyptian people are urged to make a dam out of their children before the Nile Valley so the water will not reach the Negev Desret. Diverting water from the Nile is a shame and a disgrace. [chants]

Bretheren, we shall continue to urge the Arab youths from the ocean to the gulf to fight for the sake of Palestine--to fight against America, to fight against any obstacles which prevent establishing Arab unity and liberating Arab land, just as I have urged on the Libyan youths who came forward to fight and the Libyan [words indistinct] in Lebanon and along the Palestine borders. Recently I called upon the youths of Democratic Yemen and we shall continue to call upon the Arab youths until the slogan "The pan-Arabism of the fedayeen action and the pan-Arabism of the battle" is achieved.

Brethren, nothing is more important now than urging the Arab nation to fight, to confront aggression and to destroy the wall of fear. To hell with America, Israel and their traitorous agents. [chants of "To hell with America"]

Thousands of Palestinians living in Libya are invited to volunteer for fighting; thousands of Palestinians live in Libya but do not participate in the fight. The mobilization of these Palestinians in Libya will start tomorrow; thousands of Palestinians must go to Palestine [word s indistinct]. Yasir 'Arafat and the secretaries of the Palestinian fronts and other [words indistinct] must receive the volunteers and urge all sons of the Arab nation to volunteer.

Brethren, Palestine is the land of all Arabs; the battle is the battle of all Arabs; the enemy is the enemy of all Arabs--not just the enemy of the Palestinians. What happened after Palestine was occupied? Egypt was occupied; Jordan and Syria were occupied; Lebanon was occupied; and the rest of the Arab countries were hit. It is inevitable that we all must confront this enemy. Let the Arab youths in Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Mauritania, occupied Egypt, Sudan and the rest of the Arab homeland hear: This is your common enemy; this is a usurped land.

Tomorrow the mobilization of thousands of Palestinians will start so they can go to the front--from Libyan territory to Palestinian territory. The Palestinians must be provided with all the facilities and guarantees of help to perform this sacred mission.

In addition to participating with the Palestinian revolution and the realization of Arab unity through Arab revolution, I am also committed to participate in the revolutions in Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Namibia and to fight U.S. colonialism everywhere. The United States must be smashed on the rock of the people's resistance.

Brothers, we have to understand that there is neither the possibility of nor any use in coming to an understanding with the U.S. Government. Let everyone know that it is no use and there is not even the possibility of coming to an understanding with the United States. We have tried all cordial and peaceful methods to no avail in the face of the power madness which has infected America, in the face of the crusade spirit which has penetrated deep into American society, in the face of its deep historic hatred of Islam, the Arabs, the (?Orient) and all peoples seeking freedom.

Brothers, we accuse the United States of being hostile to Semitism, hostile to [word indistinct]; the Semites are the Arabs and the United States is hostile to the Arabs, hostile to Semitism. The United States is also very rancorous toward Islam and it approves only of the Islam of wine, palaces and slave girls, as is the case now in some Muslim countries. This constitutes an insult to the Prophet Mohammad, to God, to the Koran and to Islam.

The United States is waging crusades against Islam and it only accepts the falsification of Islam and the alteration of the Koran as happened with [words indistinct]. Now As-Sadat has agreed to alter the verses of the Holy Koran, the verses in which God scolds the Jews. As-Sadat has agreed to alter these verses and has banned their recital in the mosques or their being taught to students.

Yes, the U.S. 6th Fleet, by attacking the Gulf of Sidra, represents a new crusade against Islam, against the Arabs and Muslims. Let the Muslims everywhere hear: The United States is leading a crusade. We declare that we shall stand up against the new crusade courageously. We will stand up against the 6th and other U.S. fleets. We shall defeat the new crusades.

Brothers, it has become our duty to consolidate this international solidarity with the Libyan people and charge Libya with the task of becoming the international headquarters of the resistance against imperialism. I personally have a duty to place all my abilities with the Palestinian revolution against racist Zionism; and with the revolution in El Salvador, in Guatemala, and in Nicaragua against American imperialism; and with Angola and the people of Namibia against the racist colonialism supported by U.S. forces in South Africa. We shall fight it everywhere, brothers. We shall fight it everywhere after being convinced that it is impossible for us to reach any peaceful understanding with the United States because the United States is suffering from megalomania and has become an outlaw as far as international law is concerned.

We want to tell the world today, before the representatives of the foreign countries, the international delegations and the representatives of the international press, that the report which the U.S. President submitted to the world in the form of a memo--to the states of the world and to the Security Council and to the General Assembly, and at the emergency meeting of NATO on the day when the aggression took place on the Gulf of Sidra--this memo has no basis of truth, and the U.S. President has lied to the world and told them that Libya has decided to extend its territorial waters to 200 miles. This is a lie. I declare today for the whole world to hear and from a position of responsibility, that the U.S. President is lying.

The President has received the world and presented a report, a deceitful report, about the events which took place in the Gulf of Sidra. I would like to say that Libya has not extended its territorial waters to 200 miles at all. The foreign ambassadors and the representatives of the international press should put this responsible statement on record, as this is the truth which refutes the lie and the irresponsible and cheap words of the U.S. President. I would like to say that Libya has not decided that its territorial waters go as far as 200 miles. Libya, like all members of the international community, insists on 12 miles as territorial waters, despite the fact that there is no principle which determines this issue as yet. Libya insists on 12 miles, as do the other members of the international community. As for the Gulf of Sidra, it is part of the Libyan mainland. We shall defend it ourselves--it will be transformed into a red gulf if necessary. The Gulf of Sidra does not mean that the territorial waters have been extended to 200 miles.

Malta believed the lie of the U.S. President. The U.S. President deceived Malta in order to ensure his own interests sacrificing in the process the interest of the Maltese people, the fraternal friends of the Libyan people--the Maltese people who know full well the assistance which the Libyan people gave them and the Libyan people's readiness today and even tomorrow to stand by the Maltese people and support the neutrality and independence of Malta. We are the ones who have given assistance, generous assistance, to the Maltese people. We are the ones who have reaffirmed Malta's independence and its neutrality, and not the U.S. President, who wants Malta to be a base for the U.S. 6th Fleet and wants to turn it into a battlefield, as it was during the World War II when it was destroyed in a war in which it had no interest. The U.S. President wants to bring back destruction to the Island of Malta in a new war.

He misled Malta and told it that Libyan territorial waters had been extended to 200 miles; this would have meant that Malta is within Libyan territorial waters. Listen to this lie from a person who is supposed to be responsible. But no one like this U.S. President can be responsible: He was born to be an insignificant and unsuccessful actor; all his acting dealt with the smuggling of funds outside America; how could he become the president of the greatest state on Earth? What a comedy--the comedy of the 20th century, the absurdity of the 20th century, the triviality of the 20th century.

Today we address the fraternal friendly Maltese people and we say to them that the Libyan territorial waters facing Malta extend only to 12 miles from the Libyan shores. Whoever told you that the Libyan territorial waters have extended to 200 miles to include the Maltese island of Kemmuna is a liar. Such a lie can only be told by a brazen face, the face of the U.S. President.

We say that the problem is not that of territorial waters, because Libya did not extend its territorial waters at all. The problem is one of U.S. strategy, which is bent on crushing the revolution, on killing freedom, on subjugating the world to imperialist domination. This is the problem, brothers. The United States wants to control the strategic positions in the world and all the energy sources. It wants to enable its forward base, Israel, to dominate the Arab homeland on its behalf and enable the racist Zionist nationalism to replace Arab nationalism.

Brothers, this the U.S. policy in the world: dominating all the seas, all the oceans and all the continents and also the sources of power in the world. America wants to sacrifice all the peoples so as to [words indistinct] of the globe. This is its policy in the world. As for its policy in the Arab region, it is saturated with a crusade-like spirit--the new [word indistinct] crusade-like spirit, as I have said. There is a right of jihad from Indonesia to Nigeria against the new American crusades.

This campaign in the Gulf of Sidra, in addition to it being a part of the U.S. strategy to dominate the world, is motivated in this regio[illegible] with a crusade-like spirit: It is a crusade just like that of Louis IX. The battle took place in the Gulf of Sidra. The Gulf of Sidra is internal waters, a part of Libyan sovereignty. We are prepared to die for the Gulf of Sidra and turn it into a red gulf, if need be, as I have said--and I repeat this now and assert it.

Brothers, we say to the world that the United States is playing with fire. We declare that should the U.S. 6th Fleet or other U.S. force return to the Gulf of Sidra, which we have decided to make part of the Libyan [word indistinct], we shall engage in fighting with the air force, the navy and missiles against the U.S. fleets, regardless of consequence, regardless of what disaster comes after that.

Brothers, we warn the peoples of Western Europe, and in particular the people of Sicily and Crete, the peoples of Greece and Turkey, that the United States, which is playing with fire, will cause a disaster for these peoples. We warn all the peoples of the Mediterranean that if the United States attacks us on the Gulf of Sidra we shall deliberately attack the nuclear missiles and bases and the United States will cause a nuclear disaster in the Mediterranean. The United States will be responsible for this grave disaster which might happen at any time. Yes, brothers, the U.S. 6th Fleet carries missiles with nuclear warheads. When this fleet attacks us we shall attack the units which carry the missiles and which do not have the missiles and we shall not distinguish between nuclear dumps and other arms dumps. If the U.S. bases in Western Europe and the Mediterranean countries take part in this attack and support this attack it will be our right, in self-defense, to attack these bases if we have the military means to reach these bases. Let Sicily hear, let Crete, Greece and Turkey and Western Europe hear. They are in danger and the United States is placing these peoples in danger. Today we salute the German people, who as of yesterday began to respond to incitement and embarked on attacking the U.S. airbases. For 2 days the explosions have been continuing at the U.S. airbases.

Brethren, the Libyans must take this matter seriously. Some Libyans said there is no American threat, no American 6th Fleet, and that this is mere propaganda [words indistinct]. Some shortsighted people who did not take the matter seriously wanted to believe that the story of the clash with the 6th Fleet was a myth and not true. How many times did I warn you and tell you--and I told the journalists and I told you and the world that I consider it possible at any moment for a clash to occur between Libya and America. Before the clash occurred how many times did I say it? Why? Because I know that America wants to enter the territorial waters, it wants to enter the Gulf of Sidra, which is territorial waters, internal waters. We cannot possibly let America enter, America or anyone else. We anticipated an American folly that would lead to war. Now it has been confirmed to all that America is prepared to enter a war with Libya; it is prepared to enter territorial waters and accept the (?consequences).

I stress this anew, because how many times in the past did our planes and theirs intercept each other at the mouth of the Gulf of Sidra. However, in the past they did not enter the Gulf of Sidra. In minutes and seconds flying clashes take place. Together with them we were continuously on the contact line, the entrance to the Gulf of Sidra. Every month or two they carry out maneuvers. We drew the attention of the world to this but no one would pay attention. We draw its attention once more because any further folly will cause a disaster in the Mediterranean. As-Sadat laughs. The reasons [words indistinct] disaster. The first one is to remove the map because his country is involved in the battle, because it is an American sphere of influence, because it is an American base. [sentence as heard]

Brothers, we sent representatives and mediators, we sent notables so that America.... [sentence as heard] Why the enmity between America and Libya? [Words indistinct] I told them that I was leaving for such and such a place. The U.S. President appears with a cowboy gun and then we are supposed to have a duel.

If the matter is a personal one, Al-Qadhdhafi as Al-Qadhdhafi and they start thinking of how to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi personally, then this is their latest foolishness. We do not want to add to what Major 'Abd as-Salam said yesterday at the solidarity conference. The latest thing now is the American superpower is thinking about killing Al-Qadhdhafi with poison. The latest thing is that the House of Representatives has summoned the intelligence people and the CIA and the American electronic computers. They told them that this is the way to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi. They said there is no other way but to kill him with poison. This is the latest in American ingenuity [words indistinct] Reagan. How is the poison to be administered? Like the mice and the cat with bells around its neck, but they found no one to put the bells around the cat's neck.

The truth is that the scandal of the assassination was published by NEWSWEEK--they have problems at home and they expose each other. The scandal of the assassination by poisoning, the latest sound plan, was exposed by the Washington POST. The Washington POST wrote about it. It said that after the plan for assassination by poison was formulated, they tried to find someone to administer the poison. They said that efforts should be made to find someone close to Al-Qadhdhafi to give him a drink of water or something and put the poison in the drink. They asked the Central Intelligence Agency about the poison. The Agency said: Yes we have poison, but a decision, which was issued in 1978, prohibits the use of this poison for assassination purposes. If you allow us then we shall use it. They asked: How effective is this poison? The Agency replied: 2 days after taking the poison he will have symptoms of fever, as if he is suffering from a virus infection and no one will imagine that he has died from poison. They wanted Reagan to issue instructions permitting the use of this kind of poison which was banned in 1978, just once, to carry out this great U.S. mission.

At any rate, all this has become a joke being told and retold by the whole world. I do not fear death. You should not fear America. The most important thing is that we have made every effort to convince the Libyans that there is no alternative to death at any given hour in the Gulf of Sidra. Popular and nonpopular delegations, intermediaries, foreigners and others went to the United States: We went to all states and asked them to mediate with the United States so that we might have normal relations with the United States. We did not want to be enemies or friends [as heard] with the United States. We wanted to have diplomatic relations with the United States, and if there was any room for mutual interests then we would welcome it. But the United States insists that there should be no relations as long as there is revolution in Libya. They said that we should abandon the question of Palestine: They told us not to stand by the Palestinian resistance, nor with the Lebanese National Movement, nor with Syria, nor with the people of Namibia, nor with the question of freedom. They told us: You should leave Chad to be occupied by the United States. You should bring the popular war, the civil war, back to Chad. They told us not recognize Goukouni Oueddei as president of Chad. They said: Take him back to Libya to be as he was before. This indicates that the United States, which knows that we are revolutionaries and free and do not retreat in Chad or Namibia or Palestine--in fact we have decided to die on these fronts, men and women, let the whole world hear this--these are the Libyans, let the United States hear this: This is not what Mu'ammar is saying but what the Libyans themselves are saying--they are ready to die. [sentence as heard]

Therefore, brothers, we should rest: Do not have any ambition of reaching an understanding with the United States, because it is the United States which has decided to consider you as (its) number one enemy, has decided to occupy your territory, has decided to enslave you. The United States is neither prepared to establish a friendly relationship with the Libyan people nor is it prepared to have a normal relationship. The United States has decided to clash with the Libyan people, to overthrow the Libyan people, to humiliate the Libyan people, so that it can reach other parts of the Arab homeland. We are standing up to the United States. Regrettably, we have to accept the established fact that the United States is a real enemy and is not prepared to come to any understanding.

Furthermore, the United States wants to invade Libya militarily. The 6th Fleet, when it was in the Gulf of Sidra, was planning for an attack on Benghazi. This means that the United States wanted to forcefully invade Libya openly. In return, we can only declare that we have decided to die and if the United States wants to take over Libya without people, there will be an Arab nation which will oppose it. We will be able to repel the United States, to defeat the United States as it was defeated in the Gulf of Sidra. Then, brothers, when you face such a power as the United States you will realize that there is no comparison between the Libyan and the U.S. military forces: The United States is a superpower and the most powerful state on earth. We are a small state and we can decide to die, but this does not mean that we can match U.S. military forces.

We want to say calmly: We are a small state but we have a considerable military force — not when compared with the United States, but a small state which has armed people and long-range missiles. We have hundreds of types of aircraft, tanks, guns and all modern conventional weapons. We have considerable defense power in the region, at least in North Africa and the Middle East. But there is no comparison between us and the United States, which has atomic bombs, ICBM's and satellities. But a small stone can stop and damage a big machine. Libya can be a stone in the U.S. kidney; it can be a stone in the U.S. machine, causing damage; it can be an eyesore to the United States; it can be a small [word indistinct] that enters a large body and make it sick, perhaps causing it to die. Nevertheless, it is not a simple matter for the United States to attack Libya militarily. Why? Because regardless of how small Libya is compared with the United States, it can deal some blows either to aircraft carriers or to U.S. bases in Europe or to U.S. naval or air force units, or it can cause a disaster. We shall act as a small people who were victims of a great power. If the great power does not respect humanity's law or rules which we respect, then we will be free from all considerations, acting (?as) mad people and with all stupidity.

America did not treat us in a friendly manner. If there was a difference regarding the Gulf of Sidra, for example, if we accept that there was a difference regarding a sea area, then the United States should have gone to the United Nations, to the International Court of Justice: There is a law of the sea. But from the very first day it came with force, with aircraft. This means that we are living in a jungle where international law is no longer respected. Therefore, when America confronts us we should not discriminate between a civilian and a soldier; atom and nonatom; near and far: We should then shut our eyes and think about our children and say: On our heads and the heads of our enemies. The Libyans, the United States and peoples of the Mediterranean should realize this. [slogans and shouts]

At the same time, the United States is not alone: The United States is a member of NATO. Had it not been for U.S. facilities and bases in Western Europe -- which is a member of NATO--the United States would not have been able to stay in the Mediterranean and have a free hand. The truth is that the U.S. forces do not leave from the United States but from its allies' territories--from Sicily, Crete, Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey and Britian. The United States, despite its strength, is a member of an alliance which includes Western Europe.

The United States is in need--the United States, the great superpower--of allies militarily. Therefore, it is correct to say that we Libyans--a small revolutionary state which the United States and NATO stand against--need allies militarily as well. The Libyans should realize what a serious phase we are in. If the U.S. superpower--the number one power--needs military allies, then why can't Libya--the small state confronting the United States, which has the atomic bomb and NATO--need allies as well? For this reason we desperately need to be in military alliances with any ally who will stand by us against the United States. In war there is no neutrality. Those who remain neutral during war are capitulators who raise white flags so armies of both sides can cross their territory. Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland were neutrals during previous world wars. The neutral territories became a bridge over which the invading armies crosses. Neutrality became mere capitulation.

There is no such thing as neutrality during a time of war or in a widescale confrontation such as the one now between Libya and the United States. If a world war breaks out there will be nothing called neutrality, because if you are neutral then you would raise a white flag and capitulate. You would be invaded and would have opened your territories to the invading armies from all directions. You saw Libya when it was neutral during World War II--now Libyan territories are mined. A great number of Libyans have died in war; their animals have died in war; and Libyan territories have been destroyed by war. The honor of Libyans has been violated in war.

The enemy respects only those who are fighting him. There is no neutrality. Now brothers, we are entering a grave stage. Neutrality becomes [word indistinct]; neutrality to be reconsidered: (?In wartime) the world is divided into only two parts--there is no third part. The third part is the bridges for crossing: These white flags; the neutralists [word indistinct]--this is the third part. In war the world is divided into two parts: The Libyans have to choose with their free will--through peoples' congresses and with the instigation of the revolutionary committees--the part on whose side they are to fight.

We adhered to (?serious) positive neutrality. We hope to remain in positive neutrality and nonalignment and to consolidate and strengthen it: This is our decision--if we remain free and without pressures and without U.S. challenges, we will remain in positive neutrality and nonalignment forever. This is our decision [words indistinct]. We do not look for axes or for war; but the United States reached an extent which made us reconsider our neutrality. For 12 years we did not allow the ships of our friends to get supplies at our ports--12 years after the revolution. Since the outbreak of the revolution we have not allowed any warship of friends or foes to visit our shores. This meant that we wanted real neutrality: Even to friends we said we are friends but [words indistinct].

Did the United States say that Libya is a neutral state and must keep it as such and that we must not make any provocations against it lest it become biased? Never. The United States exploited our neutrality and attacked us with its 6th Fleet. The United States (?thinks) that Libya is neutral and therefore it is not a member of an alliance. Therefore, it has no one to come to its rescue. This is an opportunity to pounce on Libya--Libya, (?they thought), had no military treaty with anyone and is not aligned to anyone, nor is it a member in any military alliance. They said Libya is on its own without allies and is not a member of a military alliance. Therefore, we have to pounce on it quickly. These words are to be the policy of the future after you study them at the people's congresses and after you reconsider neutrality.

In the end, our existence is more important than neutrality. The defeat of our enemy is the goal and is more important than neutrality. By God, if we were faced by a small state we would not have any need for alignment or to enter into alliance with others.

But to be attacked by the United States and with the 6th Fleet, by aircraft carriers and nuclear missiles [words indistinct]. Therefore we are forced to reconsider our life [words indistinct]. We must know ourselves: Free and neutral and reject alignment, but after the United States reached this extent we will reconsider this position. Unless we do so we will be ignorant [word indistinct] and stupid. There is no neutrality. In case war breaks out we must join (?one of the) camps and fight our enemy: We must join the enemy of our enemy, because he is our friend.

As to those who took part in the war, sacrificed their lives in the war, fought in the war, wrote the end of the war with their blood, they have the right for a peace treaty ending the war. They have the right to demand their dignified positions and stand with others on equal footing, because they are partners in war--determined the fate of the war and determined the end of the war and the beginning of the [word indistinct]. We cannot possibly be the [word indistinct] and we do not raise white flags. We do not allow our territory if [words indistinct] fought, and then partition it between them. From the beginning, from now on we decide on whose side to fight.

We are now in need of allies against America, because we do not want to surrender to America. There is no [word indistinct] surrender to America if you raise the white flag and surrender to America and get down on your knees to America like As-Sadat, Numayri and the rest of the stupid and filthy. If you accept a destiny like theirs and give up your dignity and freedom and nod your heads before America, [words indistinct] then America would not fight you. It (?anesthetizes) you without war. It establishes bases, it brings the American Army to land in the Gulf of Sidra with a welcome. It takes oil and takes up the strategic positions. The sailors return to visit the shops and brandish empty bottles of liquor: They did it in 1969 just one day before the revolution.

The American soldier, with his bag of liquor, used to drive drunk in his Chevrolet: He used to brandish the empty bottle at the Libyan who was crossing the road. America wants to return anew to humiliate you and to [word indistinct] with the empty cans of beer. We do not accept such destiny. We cannot turn back at all. America reached this degree, disregarded international law, the law of the seas, the International Court of Justice, and the United Nations and ruled immediately by the U.S. 6th Fleet and with weapons. The matter has therefore become very serious. It has become very serious.

At the forthcoming sessions of the popular committees, I shall personally present to them the question of discussing Libya's foreign policy and the question of neutrality and our position in the world.

If the Arab nation were united today, this would have been sufficient. It would be sufficient that we the Arab nation would stand from the gulf to the ocean against America, because it would then be the third or fourth force in the world. But this is the Arab reality. Libya is Libya, as if it is a state which [words indistinct]. Even he cannot cross the borders. If a (?Libyan) crosses the border they would slaughter him. Therefore, the forthcoming conferences will be on the level of responsibility and we shall attend them, both men and women--those who cannot attend the first day will attend the second day and those who cannot attend the second day will attend the third day until all the Libyans comprehend this question and define their foreign policy. I have no authority. The authority is for the people. If I had authority we would know how to adopt the decision, but my decision is that it is the Libyan people who determine their fate. This is my decision.

Therefore, if Libya is forced to change its position, the course of events in the Mediterranean region will change, if not in the whole world. The United States would be sorry when it would be too late: The United States would inevitably be the loser. The U.S. citizen will then become sure, that is if this citizen returns to his senses or rises to the level of other human beings, a person who gives his vote to an insignificant actor for him to become a president. We respect an actor as an actor and a singer as a singer, but to become the president of the greatest state on earth is a comedy. I respect all actors and singers when they stay in their profession. We cannot respect a president who becomes an actor: It is not his place and we cannot respect him. The citizen who gives his vote to an actor to become the president of the greatest state shows by this action that he is very backward and does not understand anything in the world. This (?insignificant) citizen will then know that U.S. policy is a policy of great gravity to the U.S. people and that it will bring destruction to the United States.

The Mediterranean, North Africa and Europe must either become neutral or divide into two sides, because there is danger if only one is neutral in this region where NATO extends to Turkey. Naturally, we incite the peoples in West Europe, in Turkey and in Greece to constantly oppose U.S. colonialism in their countries and to attack the U.S. bases. The German people have woken up. For 2 or 3 days fire has been blazing at U.S. bases in West Germany where there is no Al-Qadhdhafi or no revolutionary committees. Nor do the German people accept money. Usually when there is a revolution it is said Libya gave them money. The German people do not receive Libyan money: The German people reject American colonialism. America is America and Germany is Germany. America is colonizing Germany. Now there are fires for 2 or 3 days: These are widespread fedayeen operations at the U.S. military bases in West Germany. There are no Libyans nor Libyan terrorists, as they say, nor [words indistinct] or Libyan money, or revolutionary committees.

America has made the decsion that the Arab countries which are friendly to it produce the largest quantity of oil at the cheapest prices, so that states will not buy Libyan and Algerian oil. But now Kuwait, the Emirates, Nigeria and Gabon have suffered harm. Now there are friendly contacts taking place which we do not want to confuse. But in the coming days we shall reveal what is happening. The present situation can no longer be tolerated. It is a dangerous conspiracy by way of using Arab oil against the Arab nation. It is a dangerous conspiracy to strengthen the United States--U.S. factories and U.S. banks. It is a dangerous conspiracy to increase U.S. military support for Israel to strike against the Lebanese people, the Syrian people, the Iraqi people and the Palestinian people. This is a dangerous conspiracy, brothers. The United States gives billions of dollars to Israel--billions of dollars from Arab oil. The United States generously gives Israel the most modern aircraft, which are being financed by Arab oil. Had it not been for Arab oil, the United States would be facing killer inflation and unemployment and its economy would have deteriorated. But Arab oil, regrettably, has saved the United States from collapse. What kind of an Arab is he who gives such money--billions--to the United States, the enemy of the Arabs and the enemy of Islam and the protector of Israel? What kind of an Arab is he? To hell with such an Arab! If Arabism is of this type then to hell with it. If this is Arabism, which is pro-U.S. and pro-Israel and Anti-Arab, then to hell with it! [applause]

When Israel carried out air raids on Beirut and killed hundreds of people, our Arab brothers--the owners of the oil--donated approximately $24 million to the PLO. By God, I was so surprised and could not believe my ears when I heard the amount. I thought I had misheard it.

I thought they meant $24 billion. But in actual fact it was $24 million. This is what they could donate to Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. By God, the rich in Libya who used to exploit the Libyan people used to donate such a sum to [word indistinct]. By God, a citizen from Saudi Arabia, or from Abu Dhabi, and even from Libya, can donate $24 million to the people of Palestine. Twenty four million dollars--equal to 8 million dinars. Our brothers in the Arab Peninsula gave Abu 'Ammar, we thought, $24 billion. I said God bless them--$24 billion from the Arab oil they gave to the Palestinian people in this tribulation. Then I was told: No, the figure is $24 million--that is, 8 million dinars.

How many millions do the U.S. companies take every year? How many millions? How many? They take $36 billion from the Arab oil. Billions. Oh people, the U.S. takes tens of billions of dollars free from the Arab oil. The United States is poor and needy: It is living on the charities of the UN relief works administration, a partner in the rights of the Muslim Arabs who are truthful to God, which always give alms to the poor and needy. Poor America. It is entitled to the charities usually given to the needy and the poor! It is so poor that the Arabs give it alms in billions of dollars every year! What a joke! As for those who are our kith and kin, and who are in need, and those who are struggling--the Palestinian people--they take $24 million, that is, 8 million dinars. Tomorrow we will collect this sum, even if we sell our shoes, and give it to the Palestinian resistance so that it can return it to those who made the donation. This is shameful: It is shameful that the Palestinian people should accept this. [applause]

The U.S. made a decision that oil should drown the market and be very cheap so that Libya, Algeria, Nigeria, Kuwait, the UAE will fall. This is because there are signs of a rebellion in Kuwait and in the UAE by their governments. These governments are expected to toe the line. How come the Kuwaiti foreign minister visited the Soviet Union? How come the amir of Kuwait visited the socialist states? This is a rebellion, a mutiny. They want these governments to be subdued. How can they make these countries obey orders? They decided to stop them selling oil. The UAE visits Libya [as heard] and makes statements supporting Afghanistan. This is rebellion and a mutiny. They have to make these countries toe the line. How? They prevent them from selling their oil. The Arabs and Muslims--our brothers in Saudi Arabia, with whom we are still talking in a friendly manner, particularly now that there are negotiations between us--should realize that they have either to reduce oil production so that oil prices can be raised, so that we reach a solution, or this policy will lead to a real tragedy for the Algerian, Libyan, Kuwaiti, UAE, Nigerian and Gabonese peoples. Nigeria, which is a Muslim state--its position has collapsed.

The situation in Nigeria now is deteriorating: It used to export 2 million barrels a day, but now it cannot even export 200,000. It cannot pay salaries: It has oil but they do not want to buy it. Why? They said Saudi oil is cheap and is flooding the market. Saudi Arabia produces 12 million barrels a day at $32 a barrel. They said they will not buy the Libyan oil at $40, nor Algerian and Nigerian oil. The economic situation in Nigeria is collapsing now as a result of this policy. Our brothers in Saudi Arabia--we are drawing the attention of the Arab nation and the Muslim world to this--are directing their policy against Islam and against the Arabs and the Palestinian people. It is in the interests of United States and Israel. If there is an Arab and Islamic conscience it must wake up. Before we reach [words indistinct] and abuse and before we reach the red line there is still an opportunity for Saudi Arabic to reconsider its policy.

We do not interfere in internal affairs, but this policy was greatly harmed the Libyan people and the Algerian people and the Kuwaiti people and the Gulf people and the Nigerian people. Otherwise, Saudi Arabia goes and pays billions of dollars which are frozen in the United States to the Algerian, Libyan, Nigerian and Palestinian people so as to (?allow) it to continue its oil policy. We have stopped. The companies do not want to buy our oil: We have our oil in front of us. [Words indistinct] reduce its price. But the companies said they will not buy Libyan oil because Saudi oil is cheap and flooding the market. [Words indistinct] the Libyans [words indistinct] prepared for a challenge, they live for years without oil and they do not reduce the price of oil: They do not submit or yield.

We are not poor, we are rich. Those who are selling their oil at a cheap price will become poor tomorrow, but our oil will remain on our land. We are rich: We have reserves, we have the oil--but we are not selling at a cheap price as the United States wants us to do.

The general popular committee shall explain this issue to the popular conferences at their final session of this year. The revolutionary committees must do their best at the popular conferences to make the popular conferences aware of the gravity of this period. When the people comprehend the issue they are free to adopt the decision they want.

As for the statement I made on 11 June about the search for joint Arab action against the common enemy, particularly after the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and as a further development to this statement and in continuation of the same rearch, for joint Arab action, the relations which were unilaterally severed by Iraq have been restored and relations with Morocco have also been restored, and we now have a Moroccan Embassy and a Libyan People's Bureau in Morocco. This is in response to that initiative and a step toward reaching a joint Arab action. But what is required is not a united Arab rank, because I personally do not want to be identified with those oil-rich Arabs because the appearance of such a rank does not encourage one to stand in this rank. I never search for a united Arab rank because the Arab rank is a rank of contradictions. [Passage indistinct] one is wearing silk and the other has no clothes on. The one who wears silk does not permit the one with no clothes to stand by him. Therefore, the united Arab rank is meangingless and is not required. The united Arab action against the common enemy--to return the enemy's blow, to check the enemy, to gather as many of the Arab forces as possible to confront the enemy, this is what I am referring to.

On this basis we shall accept the restoration of relations with Saudi Arabia or any other state: Without this we do not need relations of this kind. What did we lose when relations with Saudi Arabia were severed, when Saudi Arabia severed relations with us? Nothing. We can live without relations with Saudi Arabia or with any other country until doomsday. We say to the brothers who have restored relations with us: Welcome. We are still determined to stop the war in the Sahara and see the referendum succeed. We also want to see the Moroccan army leave the fighting in the Sahara and move to fight in Palestine and see the brave revolutionaries of the Polisario leave the fighting against the Moroccan Army and join in battle against the Israeli and American enemies. This is our aim. For this reason we have made and are still making every effort to solve this problem. We thank the brothers who have responded have taken steps forward. Both the Moroccan and Saharan sides expressed their desire to negotiate and participate in a referendum. We are still backing this noble effort.

There is a bloody and bitter problem, the problem of Lebanon. The entire leadership of the Lebanese National Movement is here on this platform, the leadership of the Palestinian resistance, official representatives of the Lebanese Government.

There is no Arab in Lebanon or outside Lebanon who is pleased to see the fighting in Beirut or elsewhere in Lebanon between Lebanese and Lebanese. There is no honorable Arab who can accept seeing a Lebanese fighting a Lebanese, and the two being killed by Israel. I have talked at length about this subject with my Brother president Hafiz al-Asad, and there is no difference of opinion between him and myself with regard to all strategic Arab issues. I would like to say that the Palestinian resistance should be defended and protected and should be allowed to devote itself to the fighting. Any person who stabs the Palestinian resistance in the back and deprives it of its ability to act is a traitor. We should discriminate between this traitor and the Israeli and the American enemies. On this glorious day we salute the Lebanese National Movement.

We are with the Lebanese people, Muslims and Christians alike: We are with the Lebanese man and woman, both Muslims and Christians. We are with the east and west of Beirut. We must be prepared to exert any effort we are asked to exert. President Hafiz al-Asad and I discussed this issue: I found President al-Asad's heart to be with all the Lebanese and the Palestinians, both Muslims and Christians. But there is also a national issue and a pan-Arab issue. I say that the Libyans, in agreement with their Syrian brothers, should enter the Lebanese arena, not as a new party but to resolve the issue so that the civil war in Lebanon ends and so that the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon is protected; so that political balance returns to Lebanon; so that the Lebanese Front is cleansed of traitors; so that peace, unity and security return to Lebanon; and so that Lebanon will use its potentials with the Arab nation against the common enemy, the Israeli enemy, who, from behind the Litani and the borders seeks to occupy Lebanon and [words indistinct] Muslims and Christians.

I believe that it is time that we, as Arabs, enter the battle, enter Lebanon, get control of the guns that are fighting--fighting against each other--and point them against the enemy. The red line in the heart of Beirut should be wiped out. West Beirut and east Beirut should embrace each other. Lebanon is Arab, with its Muslims and Christians. The enemy wanted to see them fighting. The Syrian Army entered Lebanon in order to end this civil war, in order to protect the Palestinian resistance, to protect the Lebanese from each other, to end the civil war and the fighting. Regrettably, the situation is still tragic, very tragic, and is weakening Lebanon every day.

President Hafiz al-Asad has said that with nationalist guarantees the brothers in Libya and elsewhere should enter Lebanon: They should help us, the Lebanese and the Palestinians to solve this problem. The Syrian Army is prepared to withdraw to its positions and leave the security duty to the Lebanese themselves: It is prepared to withdraw to its positions facing the enemy, if the problem of Lebanon is solved. Syria is losing in Lebanon: It gets no benefit from being there. This is because it is protecting the security of Lebanon and is defending Lebanon. Lebanon should be able to provide its own security. How can this be achieved? it can be achieved by restoring unity in Lebanon and returning the Arab army of Lebanon--the Lebanese Army which is composed of Lebanese. I believe that the traditional sectarian division in Lebanon has gone forever: It has been burned by bombs. I believe that the bombs of the civil war in Lebanon have burned the disturbed sectarian equilibrium. I do not believe that there is any person who speaks about the necessity of having a Maronite president, Druze interior minister, a Sunni defense minister and so on and so forth. Returning to this situation means a new civil war.

We Libyans, who are concerned with Arab unity and the unity of Arab action and who are interested in the Palestinian resistance, are at the same time brothers of all Lebanese. We should give a gift to the Lebanese on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, the revolution of all Arabs.

The gift should be an initiative that ends the war in Lebanon, protects the Palestinian resistance and returns the Palestinian resistance to their true positions in confronting the enemy while the backbone of this resistance is protected. These are the basic principles we present as a gift to the Lebanese people and to the Arab nation on this occasion. As for the details: Later. [applause]

During their past sessions the popular conferences decided to elevate our friendship with certain peoples in the region to the level of alliance: This columinated in our treaty with Ethiopia and Aden. Those who protested and are disturbed and alarmed by this treaty include Numayri, As-Sadat, Somalia and Oman. What does this mean? It means that this treaty is truly in the interest of the Libyan people and against the agents, against the enemies. It gives the Arab revolutionary forces further strength: It gives the Arabs further strength in confronting the enemies. Proof of this is the fact that the agents of America, the agents of Israel, are the ones who protested and were disturbed and alarmed. Numayri was alarmed, As-Sadat was alarmed, Barre was alarmed, Qabus was alarmed. See the four examples--the agents of Israel, Israel's bridgehead in the Arab homeland and the agents of America. It is they who were alarmed at this treaty. It is they who protested and were disturbed by it. This means that the treaty is in our interests, the interest of the Arab nation, the interest of Libya, the interest of Aden, the interest of Ethiopia.

This alliance must be widened to become an historic alliance between the Arab nation and the Ethiopian nation. It is worthy of the Libyan revolution to interpret the genuine Arab historic revolution; the Libyan revolution is the (?conscience) of the Arab nation that expresses its aspirations and ambitions to freedom, unity and happiness. What the Libyan revolution does is (?fit) for all the Arab masses, is accepted by all the Arab masses, is supported by all the Arab masses. We are the vanguard of the Arab revolution. We have supporters beyond the borders--underground. They will come to light one day in Egypt or in the Sudan, in Somalia, in Oman and in other places, from the Gulf to the ocean. The Arab who does not pursue this course is a traitor to Arabism.

This alliance, brethren, must be widened to include all the anti-American and anti-Israeli forces, so that we can defeat America and Israel. We must be determined to defeat aggression, to defeat the enemy who entered our house and fought us inside our house. America fought us inside the Gulf of Sidra, leaving Benghazi and Misratah behind it and entering the [word indistinct]. For security reasons connected with our existence in Libya [word indistinct], we shall not allow the Gulf of Sidra to be anything but an indivisible part of the mainland, because the Gulf of Sidra divides Libya into two parts: It enters the heart of Libya. The Gulf of Sidra is a very sensitive security region for Libya. The American President said Libya had extended its territorial waters to 200 miles. Libya has not extended its territorial waters to 200 miles. Libya adheres to 12 miles. As for the Gulf of Sidra, it is a very sensitive security region. We shall not allow the entry of any foreign forces, either American or non-American, into the Gulf of Sidra. We shall fight them and turn the Gulf into a red gulf, as I have told you. [applause]

On this occasion I would like to salute the 80 states and 240 political organizations that stood beside Libya against the American aggression. I salute all the political figures and the prominent cultured figures in the world. This shows that we were right and America was wrong. Who was left on America's side when 80 states came to Tripoli; the United Nations (?stands) by Libya. As this big international group has endorsed, we shall turn Libya into a world resistance center against imperialism everywhere. [applause] We shall work with this group that supports us, this overwhelming majority of the world.

We shall work to incite all peoples to resist America everywhere so that America pays the price for its aggression against the Arab nation, for belittling the Arab nation and for establishing bases in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and the Sudan. The United States must regret its absolute support for the Israeli occupation of Arab territory. We must make the United States feel sorry some day, after it is too late, for its complete bias for the Israeli enemy, the enemy of the Arab nation--for its disregard of the Arab nation and for its belittling of the Arabs. It takes their oil and then spits on them. America spits on the Arabs; gets their oil and spits on them. What dignity have the Arab friends of America? The friends of America are the friends [words indistinct] this is a fact which all the Arabs must know.

The Ethiopian people are not Arab, but are friends of the Arab nation. Millions took to the streets and marched onto Revolution Square in Addis Ababa on the second day of the aggression in the Gulf of Sidra, supporting the Libyan people against the United States. They want to make us doubt this friend and dependable ally. If we lose this people--who on the second day of the aggression went out in their millions supporting the Libyan people and were ready to die with the Libyan people--if we lose them, will the base Numayri replace them or [words indistinct].

What have we gained from our relations with the Arab reactionary forces? We have lost.

I have explained to you the situation which has now become grave: a real military confrontation with the United States from which there is no retreat--no retreat at the Gulf of Sidra. Not even one drop of the Gulf of Sidra shall be surrendered or ceded. Therefore, brothers, our alliance is not only with Ethiopia; it includes all the anti-American forces. We make our way by challenge, by awareness, by revolution: We befriend those who befriend us and we become the enemies of those who want to be our enemies. The struggle is continuing forward until liberation, until unity, until world imperialism is defeated, brothers.

Nicaraguan Leaders' Speech

LD020351 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1720 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Speech by Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, at a workers rally marking the 12th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, at Al-Khadra Square in Tripoli, in Spanish with superimposed Arabic translation--live]

[Text] Nicaragua and the Jamahiriyah are quite a long way from each other; many kilometers separate us, the ocean separates us, but in spite of this distance Nicaragua and the Jamahiriyah are very united because we live, act and fight with one and the same heart, which is the heart which rouses the peoples who want justice, who want peace and who want freedom. In the name of the Nicaraguan people I should like to give a great embrace to the people of the Jamahiriyah and its great leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and tell them that we condemn the aggressions which this people has suffered from imperialism. This is the same aggression which our people have suffered and suffer on the part of imperialism, because in this month of September--when with great happiness we celebrate the revolutionary triumph of the Jamahiriyah--we also remember how in 1856 Nicaragua, also in September, managed for the first time to defeat the Yankee invasion and aggression on our territory, which made possible the defeat of Yankee intervention at that time. It also made possible the revolutionary triumph in Nicaragua--the participation of the masses was the decisive factor in making it possible to achieve that victory. F this reason we repeat the words of our brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi when he says that the masses are the basic element in the achievement of freedom, justice and peace.

We should also like to say that we totally identified with the initiative of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi when he proposed that the Jamahiriyah be the center of the resistance and the struggle against international reaction. And we must agree with this initiative because imperialism [word indistinct] has declared war on the peoples though it might not perhaps have formally said so openly. Imperialism declares war on the peoples when it [word indistinct]. Imperialism declares on the peoples when, through Zionism, it attacks our Palestinian and Lebanese brothers. Imperialism declares war on the peoples when it invades Nicaragua, when it launches economic aggression against Nicaragua. Imperialism declares war on the peoples when it takes advantage of its military and economic power to try to (?suppress) the peoples, but the peoples have always had an answer to these attitudes of imperialism. Today once again we are making a great response to the aggressions of imperialism. We are certain that the unity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the Arab peoples, all the peoples of the world, will form the powerful force to defeat and bury imperialism.

Our Nicaraguan revolution is not just the Nicaraguan revolution because it is the revolution of the Jamahiriyah, because it is the revolution of our Palestinian brothers, because it is the revolution of our Lebanese brothers, because it is the revolution of the honorable men of the world. This revolution has made it possible for the Nicaraguan masses to take control of their history. The Nicaraguan revolution has also made possible the resurrection of the faith and religion at the side of the people in Nicaragua. This revolution today wants to give all its warmth and love to the people of the Jamahiriyah and wants to say to them that we form one single fist to defeat, to hit our enemy and that we are ready to die standing up, but never to kneel to our enemy, because we are also strengthened by the spirit of solidarity conveyed by this courageous people--the people whom we have today seen march past with arms, this people whom we have seen march past with a high level of consciousness, this people who said to imperialism: Get out of our waters despite the consequences this may bring. This people, therefore, inspires our revolution and strengthens our revolution.

A free fatherland or death! Power to the people! Power to the masses! Long live the unity of peoples! Long live the people of the Jamahiriyah and their great leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi!

RADIO REPORTS ON ATTACKS ON U.S. BASES IN EUROPE

NC020608 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The U.S. presence in a number of European, African and Latin American countries is being subjected to a real threat by the peoples in these countries. The wave of violence against the U.S. presence and hostile bases in West Germany was resumed yesterday. Angry masses of the German people stormed the U.S. military base in Wiesbaden, west of Frankfurt, and set fire to eight military vehicles. They also destroyed some positions.

The attack on the U.S. military base in Wiesbaden yesterday came less than 24 hours after the armed popular attack on the U.S. base in Ramstein which is considered the headquarters of NATO command in West Germany. The attack resulted in the injury of 15 U.S. military men and heavy material damage.

German citizens yesterday set fire to the headquarters of the ruling Democratic Socialist Party in Frankfurt, causing extensive material damage.

In Washington, the head of the U.S. Administration has not escaped the anger of the people who are struggling against the U.S. imperialist presence and the U.S. hostile and terrorist policies.

AFP and REUTER have reported that President Reagan has received a bomb parcel containing six sticks of dynamite.

The revolution leader had warned against the danger of U.S. bases in the Western European area in his speech on 11 June this year when he said that because of the U.S. victory over Germany in World War II, the United States has used its forces which occupied West Germany and are still present until today, to suppress the German people and their will and to force them to submit to the will of the American people. This is considered an insult to the great German people, and the day will come when the German nation will triumph.

SUDANESE UNIONIST PARTY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO LIBYA

LD300920 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Text] Tripoli, 30 Aug (JANA)--The Sudanese Unionist Democratic Party sent the following cable to the international conference for solidarity with the Jamahiriyah people:

In the name of the Sudanese Unionist Democratic Party and in the name of its wide masses both inside and outside Sudan, we greet the brothers attending the conference as well as the parties expressing solidarity with the Jamahiriyah heroic people in their ferocious constant struggle against American imperialism and Zionism and their provocations and designs against the free revolutionary Jamahiriyah people.

In the name of the wide masses of the Sudanese Unionist Democratic Party, we declare to all peoples and nations our solidarity with and our standing alongside the Jamahiriyah people with everything we possess and without any reservation. We declare with a strong and resounding voice that today we are together in one trench--we and the Jamahiriyah proud and free people--defending and checking imperialist offensives and aborting imperialist designs. We also declare that we strongly believe in the cause of the liberation of Arab soil and Palestinian soil and we consider the Palestinian cause as the central cause, for the sake of which we will not hesitate to offer our lives and seek martyrdom.

Arab unity, common destiny and objectives demand from us that we raise the slogan of the gun against the common enemy, which persists in disseminating doubts and hatching plots against the Arab nation. The treachery and aggressive policy of American imperialism against the Arab nation and the free Jamahiriyah people prompt us to fully believe that what was taken by force cannot be retrieved by other than force. Out of our faith in this immortal saying of the immortal leader of the Arab nation Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, we will reciprocate to the American challenge: War for war, and challenge for challenge.

The recent American imperialist offensive and the provocations of the U.S. 6th Fleet against two Libyan Arab Air Force planes and its treacherous plots against the life of the brother commander of the Great 1 September Revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi have not frightened us and will never deflect us from seeking our sublime objective and martyrdom in defense of the cause of liberating our Arab nation and our usurped land in Palestine.

The peoples always triumph as long as they fight for their natural right to freedom, dignity and respect. Once more we affirm that the armed peoples can never be defeated indeed, with their will, they can attain their freedom and liberate all their lands and wrest their legitimate rights. Long live the Jamahiriyah, leader of struggle and unity, and long live its revolutionary leader and trustee of pan-Arabism, the Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the detonator of the Great 1 September Revolution. Victory shall be ours, God willing.

[Signed] The Sudanese Unionist Democratic Party

ETHIOPIA

TEXT OF COOPERATION TREATY WITH LIBYA, PDRY

EA020844 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1715 GMT 1 Sep 81

["Text" of Ethiopian-Libyan-PDRY cooperation treaty signed on 20 August in Aden by Libyan Chief of State Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, PRDY Council of Ministers Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam]

[Text] Mindful of the coordinated conspiracies of international imperialism, Zionism, racism and reactionary forces to encircle, strange and reverse the revolutions of their three countries; mindful of these forces' continuous attempts to plunder their natural resources by bringing the African Continent and the Arab world under these forces' influence and control, and in the belief that the unity and cooperation of the three revolutionary countries to resist this conspiracy, to unite in the political, economic and other fields will further strengthen their anti-imperialist, antireactionary, anti-Zionist and antiracist stance; and mindful that the common struggle they wage in these fields will benefit not only to their peoples but also regional peace, the progressive forces of the world and all independence movements; and in confirmation of their strong desire to safeguard their territorial integrity against all aggression and to protect and safeguard their freedom, national unity and territorial integrity and their revolutions from counterrevolution, to closely forge their revolutionary experiences, to strengthen the experience of struggle of their peoples and to further promote their efforts to resist all kinds of oppression; mindful of the need to establish cooperation, friendship and coordination among the three revolutions in various fields; reaffirming that they will adhere to the charter and principles of the United Nations and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the charters of continental organizations of which the three countries are members, the three countries, socialist Ethiopia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the PDRY have decided to conclude the following treaty:

Article 1: The three signatory parties shall cooperate in the political, economic and other fields to enable them to coordinate their antiimperialist, antireactionary, anti-Zionist and antiracist stand.

Article 2: The three signatory parties shall cooperate in the political field to guarantee the common struggle of the three revolutionary countries.

Article 3: The three signatory parties shall cooperate in resisting and foiling the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces that aim to strangle progressive forces and countries by strengthening their military forces as well as establishing and expanding military bases in countries located in the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and elsewhere in the region.

Article 4: The three signatory parties shall resist the conspiracies and alignment of the Camp David accords.

Article 5: The three signatory parties reiterate their solidarity with Arab, African and other national liberation movements, and in particular with the Palestine revolution and those of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against imperialism, Zionism, reaction and racism.

Article 6: The three signatory parties shall exchange ideas to enable them to coordinate their stand on international and continental issues.

Article 7: The three signatory parties shall make every possible effort to strengthen and deepen their relations with the region's progressive countries and forces, as well as with socialist countries.

Article 8: A political committee consisting of the foreign minister of socialist Ethiopia, the secretary of the Foreign Relations Bureau [as heard] of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the PDRY foreign minister shall be established.

Article 9: The duties of the Political Committee are: to monitor the implementation of established political lines, to give opinions and ideas to the Supreme Council as to how political cooperation can be developed with confidence, to prepare for meetings of the Supreme Council and to carry out additional duties entrusted to it.

Article 10: The three signatory parties shall cooperate in the economic field to develop their national economies.

Article 11: The three signatory parties shall exchange material and financial assistance to enable them to implement their national development plans and to find solutions to their economic problems. They shall also strengthen their commercial relations.

Article 12: The three signatory parties, taking into consideration each country's material potential and on this basis, shall cooperate in formulating development plans that will strengthen their socioeconomic development.

Article 13: The three signatory parties shall make every possible effort to coordinate their stand on international and continental economic issues and to strengthen their relations with the region's progressive countries as well as with the socialist countries.

Article 14: An economic committee consisting of the economic minister of socialist Ethiopia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people's general economic secretary [as heard] and the PDRY planning minister shall be established.

Article 15: The duties of the Economic Committee are: to make plans to promote and coordinate economic relations among the three signatory parties, to formulate ideas and express opinions on ways of developing economic cooperation and to perform additional duties entrusted to it by the Supreme Council.

Article 16: The three signatory parties, in the event of aggression committed against any one of them, shall assist the victim of aggression in all necessary ways individually or collectively, since aggression against one shall be considered aggression directed against all the signatory parties.

Article 17: The three signatory parties, in accordance with agreements to be signed by them, shall make efforts to strengthen their defensive capabilities and promote their cooperation in the military and security fields to enable them to protect their freedom and territorial integrity.

Article 18: A supreme council shall be established consisting of: the chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the commission for organizing the Ethiopian workers party and the commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army; the leader of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; the secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, the chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and the chairman of the political, economic and other committees.

The Supreme Council shall have the following duties: It shall analyze the work of the political, economic and other committees and take measures to fully implement this work, and it shall establish other ministerial committees or secretariats as necessary.

Article 19: The Supreme Council shall meet once a year in the capitals of the signatory countries in rotation. If demanded by one of the three signatory countries, an emergency meeting shall be convened.

Article 20: The political, economic and other committees shall meet every 6 months in the capitals of the signatory countries in rotation. If demanded by one among the three signatory countries, an emergency session shall be convened.

Article 21: The Political Committee shall submit its work report to the Supreme Council. The other committees shall submit their work reports to the Supreme Council through the Political Committee.

Article 22: The Political Committee shall present an internal constitution that shall be ratified at the first meeting of the Supreme Council.

Article 23: The three signatory parties affirm that the articles of this treaty are not contrary to the international treaties and obligations entered into by the three countries. The three signatory countries also undertake not to enter into any kind of international agreement that runs contrary to the articles of this treaty.

Article 24: This treaty requires ratification by the three signatory parties. Documents of ratification shall be kept with the PDRY Government.

Article 25: This treaty shall become effective when the final document of ratification is lodged with the PDRY Government. The PDRY Government shall notify the other signatory parties of the arrival of each and every document of ratification.

Article 26: Other parties that follow the objectives and goal of this treaty as well as the provisions of the UN Charter and the guidelines of the Nonaligned Movement can become members of the treaty upon full approval by the three signatory countries.

Article 27: The three signatory parties shall sign political, economic and other agreements and protocols that will facilitate the implementation of the articles of this treaty and that shall be part of the treaty concluded.

Article 28: If one of the parties desires to revoke the treaty, it may do so 1 year after written notification to the PDRY Government. The PDRY Government shall in turn notify the other signatory parties of this development. This treaty has three copies, in Amharic, Arabic and English. All the languages in which the treaty is written are equally acceptable.

[Signed] 20 August 1981, Aden

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS EGYPT'S CRITICISM OF PACT

NC012240 Paris AFP in English 2232 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Sep (AFP)--Ethiopia today rejected charges by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali yesterday that the recent friendship treaty signed by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen ran counter to the principles of the nonaligned movement.

"The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the three fraternal countries" was not aimed at any country, an Ethiopian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a press statement.

The pact is "aimed against aggression, imperialist domination and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. It aims at positive cooperation and development and is, as such, against the forces of war and destruction in the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region," the spokesman said.

The treaty was also a means of forging cooperation and could only be a contribution to peace, progress and democracy. Thus it was "perfectly within the context of the United Nations Charter and in full accord with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the various regional organizations to which these countries belong," the statement added.

The spokesman called the Egyptian charge "most preposterous," coming as it did from a representative of a country which, with the United States and Israel, was the architect of the Camp David accord that had "bartered and betrayed" the rights of the Palestinian people.

The statement said that it was in fact Egypt that had "sold its land" to the U.S. for military bases, supported the recent American "aggression" against Libya--the shooting down of two Libyan warplanes over the U.S. Mediterranean fleet--and signed pacts against the three parties to the Aden accord that did not abide by the principles of the Nonaligned Movement.

"Much of the confused noise (over the Aden accord) has come from quarters whose credentials as factors for peace leave much to be desired. Their efforts at misrepresenting the accord in question are motivated by an acutely painful sense of guilt," the statement said.

MENGISTU CONGRATULATES AL-QADHDHAFI ON ANNIVERSARY

EA020516 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam today expressed the strong conviction of the Ethiopian people and government that Ethiopian-Libyan solidarity and cooperation, a new chapter of which was opened as a result of Comrade Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to socialist Ethiopia, will be further strengthened and expanded in the interests of the two brotherly peoples. This is what Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of commission for organizing the Ethiopian workers party and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, said in a message congratulating Comrade Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Fateh Revolution, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Fatah revolution being celebrated today. Comrade Chairman Mengistu said in his message that the Ethiopian people and government are convinced that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah people led by Comrade Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi would be victorious in their anti-imperialist struggle and in their efforts to build a socialist society.

ERITREAN FRONT CLAIMS VICTORY OVER DERGUE FORCE

EA020634 (Clandestine) Voice of Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] On 29 August 1981 the heroic fighters of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF] attacked a four-company-strong Dergue force in the town of (Agerge) on the Cheren-Agordat Road.

In the attack, the four-company-strong Dergue force was completely annihilated and the heroic fighters of the EPLF took control of the town. In the victorious attack the heroic fighters of the EPLF also captured a huge quantity of heavy and light weapons, ammunition and food provisions, which had been stored by the Dergue for use by its soldiers, medicine and other property.

SOMALIA

SOUTH AFRICAN INCURSION INTO ANGOLA DENOUNCED

EA271606 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] A statement released today by the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs strongly condemned the recent unprovoked raid by Pretoria's forces into southern Angola. The statement said the unprovoked raid was a blatant violation of international laws and regulations and at the same time endangered the peace and security of the world. It added that Somalia is calling upon OAU members, the nonaligned countries and the world to support Angola and at the same time urges the South African regime to withdraw its forces from the area immediately.

REFUGEE AGENCY OFFICIAL DENIES MISUSE OF FOOD AID

EA310100 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 30 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Refugee Agency, Challe (Abdi Mohamed Taraq), said today that the reports saying that some of the food donated by international relief agencies and friendly countries to refugees in Somali has been diverted to dubious destinations are fictitious and fabricated. He said the reports saying the Somali Government has diverted some of the food meant for the refugees to military camps and other rural places are unfounded and baseless lies. Challe (Abdi Mohamed Taraq) told SONNA and Radio Mogadishu reporters that such reports, which have been broadcast by the BBC and others hostile to the Somali Democratic Republic, are concocted and baseless lies.

On the assistance extended to the refugees in the country, Challe (Taraq) said the government and the Somali public have given moral and material support to the refugees, who have fled from the massacres, pillage and oppression of Abyssinian colonialism. Challe (Abdi Mohamed Taraq) said that neither the Somali Government nor the general public is bent on misappropriating any aid extended to the helpless people in Somali.

UGANDA

MINISTER DENIES DEFENSE AGREEMENT WITH TANZANIA

JN281529 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Kampala, 28 (SUNA)--Speaking to SUNA the day before yesterday upon his return from Tanzania, Ugandan Vice President Paulo Muwanga denied that he had signed a joint defense agreement with Tanzania and expalined that his mission, which also included other states, was related to training facilities. Certain circles have circulated reports that Muwanga had signed a joint defense agreement with Tanzania during his recent visit.

Asked whether his mission was also for the purpose of securing arms supplies, Muwanga said that Tanzania does not manufacture weapons and asserted that the best method of defending Uganda is by continuing to further consolidate the relations of fraternity with its neighbors.

Muwanga emphasized that Uganda is not linked with the West and that it will try to obtain weapons from any side willing to help Uganda, whether from the West or from the East. He explained, however, that his country does not need heavy weapons to defend its internal security and that it can do that by using light weapons.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NEW LEADER GEN ANDRE KOLINGBA ADDRESSES NATION

AB020812 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1838 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Address to the nation 1 September by Gen Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, head of state and government, minister of defense and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, in Bangui--recorded]

[Text] Fellow Central Africans: Let us all measure this long period of crisis and difficulties we have been enduring. For a long time now you have been asking: Where is our national army, where is the army of the Central African people? However, in accordance with its policy it maintained a silence full of wisdom and not of indifference in the face of your cries of despair. This was simply out of respect for the constitution that the people themselves drew up and adopted freely.

It was our duty, in fact it was the duty of all of us, sons and daughters of the CAR, to respect this constitution. Alas the situation has taken a different turn. For 6 months the national political parties which we expected to find a solution to the crisis the country is facing have been engaged in fruitless polemics, thus putting our patriotism to task in view of the multiple and gross violations of democracy and the most intolerable challenge to reason, honor and rights.

Today this has ended. The army has put an end to all that. The army, which was perfectly aware of its sacred duty to protect the integrity of the national territory, the people and their property, was also aware of the impotence of the opposition political parties in the face of the impasse in which the republic now finds itself and of the urgent need to put it back on the rails of progress and in view of the state of health of the president. Our army--your army--demanded and obtained without bloodshed the political detente of the fatherland through the resignation of President Dacko and his team.

It will guide the destiny of the country until the right time when the conditions are favorable for it to hand over the powers of state to the civilians. Henceforth, it suspends the constitution and all the political parties; therefore, all political activities are strictly forbidden throughout the country until further notice. It invites Central Africans to regain confidence in the future of our fatherland and it calls on expatriates to regain their exotic taste for life in order to contribute more generously to the development of this marvellous country which is merely seeking to be a more and more welcoming land and will indeed become one.

The order that I give to all, whoever you may be, wherever you may be and whatever your profession and social standing, is obviously an urgent appeal for hard work. Our country has fallen considerably behind others in our region with whom it started the race. It must rapidly be transformed into a huge worksite for accelerated and multifaceted development.

I am deeply convinced that there is no better incentive than the deep awareness of working for oneself and for the future of one's country.

This will therefore be the secret of our dynamism and our determination to win all the battles for the true development of the republic. But such an enterprise must be conducted in adequate circumstances. That is why I issue a very strong warning against looting and embezzlement of funds. Culprits will be severely punished, as of today.

I call on the deposed ministers and their political associates to stay in their homes until further notice. I call on the presidential guard to rally behind me. I order the army to maintain discipline in every place and all circumstances and to faithfully obey the orders of its superiors and to rally behind [word indistinct].

I forbid all gatherings and all acts of banditry for which I will reserve hard punishment. There will be no curfew nor will the airport be closed. People must go to work, and work normally.

As our country belongs to the Nonaligned Movement I promise to honor all the agreements made between our country and friendly countries. I promise to ratify others in order that we may benefit from diverse, efficient and generous aid from the world.

Fellow Central Africans and expatriate friends, the national army watches over all of you. Return to work in order, confidence, harmony and peace. Long live the republic!

MILITARY COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL REDRESS NAMED

AB012010 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Central African people were today urged to refrain from acts which tend to disturb public order and think seriously about the future of our country and contribute to its development. A new government has been set up consisting of 2 ministers of state, 17 ministers and 7 secretaries of state. (?Lt Col) Pierre Lago, spokesman of the CAR Armed Forces General Staff, will read the official text [of the authorities' announcement]:

[Begin recording] Fellow Central Africans, in a country like the CAR which is searching for ways and means to get out of stagnation, there is not 1 minute to be wasted. That is why Gen Andre Kolingba, chief of CAR Armed Forces General Staff, who has taken over the powers of state today, 1 September 1981, has already signed this important official text which henceforth will govern our country. I will read it to you. It is first and foremost a text of a constitutional act.

Constitutional Act No 1: The army general and chief of the Armed Forces General Staff decrees:

Article 1: A military committee for national redress has been created and entrusted with the maintenance of legislative and executive powers of the republic;

Article 2: Gen Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, will assume the functions vested in the head of state;

Article 3: The present decree which comes into force beginning 1 September 1981 will be promulgated and published in the Official Gazette in accordance with existing procedures. It will be executed as law of the state.

Issued in Bangui, 1 September 1981.

[Signed] Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, head of state and government, minister of defense and chief of Armed Forces General Staff.

Ordinance No 1:

The chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress decrees:

Article 1: The Constitution of 13 February 1981 is suspended;

Article 2: The functions of the president of the republic and his government have been terminated;

Articel 3: All agreements ratified by the previous government remain in force;

Article 4: The present ordinance which comes into force 1 September 1981, will be promulgated and published in the Official Gazette according to existing procedures. It shall be executed as law of the state.

Issued in Bangui on 1 September 1981.

[Signed] Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress.

(?Decree) No 81/001 relating to the appointment of members of the Military Committee for National Redress: The chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, considering the Constitutional Act and Ordinance Nos 1 and 2 dated 1 September 1981, decrees:

Article 1: The following have been appointed members of the Military Committee for National Redress:

Chairman of the Committee, head of state and government, minister of defense and veterans, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff	Gen Andre Kolingba
Minister of State for Justice and Keeper of the Seals	Brig Alphonse Mbaikoua
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Lt Col Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala
Minister of Economy and Finance	Maj Thimothee Marloua
Minister of Interior	Col Gaston Ouedanem
Minister of Energy, Mines and Geology	Brig Abel Nado
Minister of Agriculture and Stockbreeding	Lt Col Alphonse Gambadi
Minister of National Education	Lt Col Antoine Gambi
Minister of Industries and Commerce	Lt Col Martin Dokossi
Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation	Brig Paul Mabangui
Minister of Planning, International Cooperation and Statistics	Third Quartermaster Alphonse Kongolo
Minister of Public Works and Urban Affairs	Lt Col Thomas Mapouka
Minister of Public Health and Population	Maj Gabriel Ngaindiro
Minister of Civil Service, Labor and Social Security	Brig Xavier-Sylvestre Yangongo
Minister of Information and Culture	Brig Francois Bozize
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	Maj Michel-Paulin Xondeboli
Minister of Water, Forests, Hunting, Fishing and Tourism	Maj Evariste Konzalet
Minister of Social and Women's Affairs	Lt Col Sebastien Guipy
Government Secretary General	Lt Col Christophe Grelambe
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Capt Paul Dimassi
Secretary of State for Youth and Sports	Capt Gaston Gambor
Secretary of State for Economy and Finance	Capt Demis Wangao
Secretary of State for Interior	Maj Jerome Allan

Article 2: The present decree which takes effect the date of its signing will be recorded and published in the Official Gazette and will be (?promulgated) wherever the need arises.

Issued in Bangui on 1 September 1981.

[Signed] Chairman of the Military Committee for National Redress, Head of State and Government, Minister of Defense and Chief of Armed Forces General Staff Andre Kolingba [end recording]

KOLINGBA INTERVIEWED ON COUP, RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

AB021228 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Bongui, 2 Sep (AFP)--Central Africa's new ruler General Andre Kolingba today appealed to the French Government to pay the salaries of his civil service for at least a year.

Gen Kolingba, who yesterday took power from President David Dacko, said in an exclusive interview with AFP that this would leave our hands free to reorganise the country and lay the foundations for its economic recovery.

In general we would like to keep the privileged relations we have always had with France, and it would be ungrateful of us to wish anything else given the historical and sentimentallinks that unite us, the former army chief of staff said.

Looking relaxed and speaking French without an accent the president stressed the catastrophic state of the country's economy.

Our vast frontiers are unprotected, he said. Much of our wealth disappears abroad, and for the time being we can only look on powerless at this hemmorhage in our economic heritage.

Gen Kolingba said he would like France to join the fight against smuggling by helping to develop communications and improve the military and civil engineering capability.

He welcomed the presence of French troops in the country and said that French investors and executives will always be welcome in Central Africa.

Explaining why he seized power, Gen Kolingba said the former government and its political opposition had been behaving like two dazed prizefighters.

In economic terms President Dacko started from scratch following the French-backed overthrow of Emperor Bokassa in September 1979, the general said. He tried to increase the awareness of the Central African people, but he kept coming up against the political parties. They and the government were like two punchdrunk boxers. Someone had to stop them; the public was waiting. In the public interest I intervened.

The new leader said that fortunately President Dacko was very understanding and everything happened without any fighting--thank God.

He stressed that there had been no arrests during the coup.

Asked why the new government consisted entirely of soldiers Gen Kolingba replied that what was needed above all was discipline. Of course, perhaps not all the new ministers are qualified, but they are leaders and we have the technicians. Above all we need leaders, and when everything is in order the rest will follow, he said.

The general said he did not yet know how long the military government would remain in power. In response to yesterday's statement by opposition leader Ange Patasse that the soldiers should quickly hand back to civilians, Gen Kolingba said it would all depend on the political parties and their leaders. For the time being let them keep quiet and stay in their corners. When everything is back in order I will see what has to be done to give them back the power.

BANGUI REPORTED CALM ON DAY AFTER COUP; NO CURFEW

AB021020 Paris AFP in English 1010 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Bangui, 2 Sep (AFP)--The capital of the Central African Republic was completely calm today, making it difficult for a newly-arrived visitor to realize that Army Commander General Andre Kolingba seized power from President David Dacko only yesterday.

In a break with usual coup procedure there was no curfew last night, and the only indication that something was up was the sight of the occasional soldier, posted singly at odd intervals along the 10 km (six miles) drive from the airport to the city centre.

Yet in the words of one obviously pleased airport customs official, nothing should be the same again after the bloodless coup.

Throughout the night a few armed patrols watched over Bangui's strategic areas and the main shops--probably mainly to guard against looting. But there were no identity checks, and people moved around town freely until late into the night.

Although a few shops pulled down their shutters yesterday morning following the announcement of the change of government--despite appeals from Gen Kolingba for normal work--they were all open as usual today. The banks were back in business and the market was bustling.

The overthrow of Mr Dacko generally seemed to have been greeted with relief by the ordinary people of Bangui, who appeared to be especially pleased that party political activities have been suspended.

The local inhabitants do not really hold anything against the ousted president, except perhaps his weakness and the fact that he did not prevent sterile political feuds from interfering with government, aggravating the major economic crisis which the country has known since the September 1979 overthrow of Emperor Bokassa.

People also seemed quite happy with yesterday's announcement that the new government consisted entirely of army officers, unknown to the general public.

A student, once a supporter of opposition leader Ange Patasse, said that General Kolingba has the reputation of being an honest man, and it is a good thing that the civilians have disappeared from the political arena because we were tired of seeing them mix their private affairs with government business.

Mr Patasse, like other opposition leaders, has been left at large by the new rulers.

It's the first time in Africa that things have gone so smoothly and that no-one has been arrested following a coup d'etat, another student remarked, adding that he did not really see the change as a coup. It was more of a straightforward handing over of the reins of government by a man who was aware of his difficulties in governing to a soldier tired of seeing the government's inability to resolve everyday problems.

Gen Kolingba named himself head of state, retained command of the armed forces and took the defence and veterans portfolio.

Yesterday he issued an ordinance setting up a Military Committee of National Recovery (CMRN) comprising himself and 22 other officers.

Mr Dacko was reportedly at liberty on his farm 100 kms (60 miles) from the capital.

ZAIRE

FORMER REBELS ACCEPT MOBUTU AMNESTY, RETURN

AB281300 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Some prodigal sons have returned home. A first group of 25 former Katangan gendarmes yesterday returned to the country through the (Kakumbalesa) border post in the Haut-Shaba subregion.

They came from Zambia. The group includes four officers of the Tigres Corps and 21 soldiers. It also includes Citizen (Moutale), a former rebel leader, and Major (Katongo) of the former Katangan gendarmerie force.

The group, which was accompanied by the Zairian consul general at Ndola, Zambia, Citizen (Bomonle), was welcomed fraternally at the border by the Tagana zonal commissioner, Citizen (Nabataba). The former Tigres Corps members will camp at the Kamina military base where they will receive further training prior to their reintegration into the Zairian Armed Forces. This is obviously very good news for the 25 former Katangan gendarmes.

Yesterday afternoon Citizen (Salomo Amissi), the regional commissioner in charge of administration, who was representing the regional governor now on a mission, and the chief of staff of the first military zone, Colonel (Moukolo), paid a visit to these compatriots who have now returned home. On this occasion, Citizen (Solomo Amissi) presided over a working session attended by the officers in the group. He later addressed the soldiers to whom he explained the real significance of the magnanimity of the MPR's founding chairman and president of the republic, who has declared an amnesty in favor of all Zairians living outside the country. This measures, he said, is aimed at cementing the national unity of all the sons and daughters of Zaire.

THE GAMBIA

FIELD FORCE MEMBERS ARRESTED FOR COUP ROLES

AB020847 Paris AFP in English 0419 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Banjul, 2 Sep (AFP)--Authorities have detained 118 members of Gambia's Field Force for their alleged part in the abortive coup staged here on July 30, and 12 have been [word indistinct], the force's new commander, Major Ndaw Njie, said on Tuesday. The major was formerly President Dawda Jawara's aide-de-camp.

Sir Dawda yesterday visited Bakau camp, where the coupmakers held out for a week against a Senegalese expeditionary force. Major Njie reported (?during) the tour of inspection that of the 358 men in the Field Force before the attempted putsch, [words indistinct]. In the fighting, 16 had been killed, 10 of them insurgents, the other six loyalists. Eleven more were at large and were being looked for, and there was no news of 22 others, the major said. He added that most of the weapons stolen from the camp armoury had been found.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE FOR COUP LEADERS EXTRADITION

AB011342 Paris AFP in English 1205 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Banjul, 1 Sep (AFP)--Gambia hopes its negotiations with Guinea-Bissau for the extradition of coup leader Kukli Samba Sanyang will soon succeed, Justice Minister Muhamadu Lamine Saho said here yesterday.

A top-level delegation from Bissau held talks here on Saturday, and radio Gambia reported that the two governments had agreed in principle to the extradition of Mr Sanyang and nine fellow fugitives. They fled to Guinea-Bissau when an attempted putsch here launched on July 30 was put down by Senegalese troops.

It could not be claimed that the extradition question had been handled with the most satisfactory dispatch, Mr Saho noted, but it was hoped here that Guinea-Bissau would fulfil its responsibilities in the light of the special relations between the two countries. The minister announced that judges from other countries would be invited to conduct the trials of those arrested in connection with the abortive coup and its aftermath of disturbances. Gambia did not have enough judges of its own, Mr Saho said, and in addition the use of foreign judges would solve the problem of impartiality. He said 607 people had been arrested, including not only political detainees but people held for crimes committed during the coup, including robbery and rape. The number actually charged was not yet fixed, though 87 had been before a review tribunal, whose recommendations would be considered by President Dawda Jawara. He would decidewhether to free them or send them for trial, the minister said.

GHANA

PRIVATE MOTORISTS WILL NOT BE SOLD GASOLINE

AB011052 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Ministry of Fuel and Power has directed that private motorists, except those operating minicabs with commercial coupons, should not be served at filling stations because of abuses in the issue of coupons. The minister, Mr Wulff Tagoe, said in Accra yesterday that the decision was taken because of some violations in the laid-down regulations for the buying of petrol.

According to the minister, some motorists have been buying more than one coupon while others have managed to get commercial coupons when they are not entitled to their use. Mr Wulff Tagoe announced that the sale of coupons, which was being done at post offices in Accra, has been reverted to the three stadia and the race course. He said the next round of sale of both private and commercial coupons will begin next month and it will last for only 2 weeks.

Mr Wulff Tagoe disclosed that plans are underway to place before parliament amendments to the petroleum offenses act to make penalties under the act stiffer.

LIBERIA

DOE DISMISSES JUSTICE MINISTER CHEAPOO 1 SEP

AB011630 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The minister of justice, Mr Chea Cheapoo, has been dismissed by Head of State and Commander in Chief, Samuel K. Doe effective immediately. The head of state said his decision to dismiss the minister resulted from Mr Cheapoo's pattern of behavior, inconsistent with the administration of justice. A press release from the executive mission says the head of state in his letter thanked Mr Cheapoo for whatever contribution he may have made to the revolution.

Mr Cheapoo was appointed to the position of minister of justice following the 12 April coup staged by members of the Liberian Armed Forces in 1980. Mr Cheapoo was councillor for the Progressive Alliance of Liberia, PAL, prior to the revolution. In the previous administration Mr Cheapoo was counsel to the Ministry of Commerce. He was also senator for Grand Gedeh County among other positions he held.

NEW PLANNING, ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER APPOINTED

AB011632 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The new minister of planning and economic affairs, Dr (Baron Sar), was appointed by the People's Redemption Council today.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 19 DETAINED SINCE COUP

AB011055 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Nineteen prisoners detained after the 12 April coup last year were released in Monrovia today by the People's Redemption Council (PRC) Government through its chairman, Commander in Chief Samuel Kanyon Doe. They are Louis Russ, Winston Henries, Elijah Garnett, Taylor E. Major, Edith Vaxter, Harry A. Greaves Sr, E. Harding Smythe, Mrs Angeline Sherman Ricks, Henry Richards, and C. Folcon Pritchard. Also released in Monrovia today by the PRC Government were Chiwo Daminda, J. Barclay Cooper, Edward P. Massaquoi, Charles Deshield, Spencer Edwards and A.B. Sirleaf. The rest are Elias Ricks, Tonyeh King and Joana Sirleaf. Accepting the mandate to release the detainees, Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo praised the head of state for his humanitarian gesture and told those released to be loyal and dedicated to the building of the country, Liberia.

TERMS SET FOR CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION'S WORK

AB011045 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 31 Aug 81

[Text] The People's Redemption Council has issued the terms of reference for the work of the national constitutional commission 3 days after granting certain privileges and immunities to the commission. In a letter to the chairman of the commission, Dr Elias (Peya), the head of state, Samuel Doe, said the council has given consideration to the terms of reference by which the commission should be guided in the discharge of its duties. He directed the commission to adhere to the terms of reference stage by stage and to see effectively to the application of its mandate without fear or favor. According to the terms of reference the commission will first draw up a meticulous and comprehensive analysis of the suspended constitution as well as give a comparative survey of all other constitutions.

The media, according to the reference, shall be the vehicle for obtaining the input of the majority of the Liberian people. He said the commission will only proceed with drafting the constitution after observing and taking into consideration public reaction to the condition and circumstances as expressed in their views. More on this shall be considered later.

NIGERIA

MINISTER: NEUTRALITY ON WESTERN SAHARA TO CONTINUE

AB020848 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Professor Isaya Audu, says Nigeria has maintained neutrality in the Western Sahara conflict because she wants to play the role of an honest arbiter. He said at a news conference in Lagos yesterday that Morocco and the Polisario Front, the main parties to the dispute, have (?constantly) said that so long as Nigeria was part of the peace process, there will be fairness and justice for the people of the disputed territory. The minister was commenting on Nigeria's participation in the last OAU special committee meeting on Western Sahara in Nairobi.

SENATE PASSES NATIONAL MINIMUM WAGE BILL

AB011045 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Senate at its resume sitting yesterday passed the national minimum wage bill with some amendments. Contrary to an earlier decision to give the bill a retrospective effect, it will now be operative from the day President Shehu Shagari assents to it. The bill was reintroduced in the senate as a result of the discovery of a constitutional error.

The Senate leader, Dr Olusola Taraki, who reintroduced it, pleaded with his colleagues to handle the bill with dispatch. A radio Nigeria National Assembly correspondent has also reported that a private member's bill to amend the 1973 Trade Union Decree is now before the Senate. It originates from Ibrahim Dimis from Bauchi State.

SIERRA LEONE

REPORTAGE ON DECLARATION OF STATE OF EMERGENCY

3-Month Emergency Declared

AB011950 Paris AFP in English 1844 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Freetown, 1 Sep (AFP)--The Government of Sierra Leone today declared a three-month nationwide state of emergency following the failure of efforts to avert a national general strike from this morning.

Declaring the state of emergency, President Siaka Stevens said in a nationwide radio and television broadcast that the government was constrained to take a firm stand on the issue in the interest of public order and safety. The emergency was declared under the Public Order Act of 1965 which gives the government wide-ranging powers to cope with regional and national disorders that threaten the public interest.

President Presents Views

AB011704 Freetown Domestic Service in English 1435 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has declared a state of emergency throughout Sierra Leone with effect from last night. Before declaring the state of emergency in a radio and television broadcast, the president made the following statement:

In my last broadcast to the nation, I informed you all that the Sierra Leone Labor Congress had called on the total work force of this country to go on strike as from 1 September, 1981. I also emphasized the points that the right of bargaining for better wages and conditions and to resort to strike action rested primarily with the individual trade unions who were issued by government with the necessary legal instruments in the form of bargaining certificates.

Notwithstanding this, as a responsible government and in the interest of peace and tranquility in the country, we continued our efforts to get the congress to call off the strike. Over the last few days, a special committee headed by the honorable S.I. Koroma, first vice president, held several meetings with representatives of the congress up until 1700 on Monday, 31 August, when government and representatives of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress, some religious leaders and tribal heads met in my office and agreed that a committee should be set up comprising representatives of the Sierra Leone Labor Congress, the Sierra Leone Employers Federation and the government to look into all the matters raised in the memoranda which had been submitted by the congress, as well as any other matters affecting their (?grievances) and to report to the government as early as possible, and in any case, within the limit of 3 months from the date of commencement of the meeting of the committee which had been set up for 8 September. This was agreed upon by both sides and the government (?reiterates) to that effect. It was also agreed that the government side, as well as the congress side, should immediately issue a release to that effect. The congress thereupon gave an undertaking that they were going to call off the strike and issue a statement within 1 hour. After waiting for 7 hours, congress did not turn up. [sentence as heard]

As the deadline for the congress strike notice is now imminent--12 midnight, 1 September--the government is constrained, in the interest of public order and safety, to take a firm stand on the issue. The government therefore appeals to all citizens to assist in maintaining law and order, and also repeats its warning that anyone who interferes with citizens going about their lawful business will suffer the full penalty of the law. The government would also like to assure all workers that they will receive the full protection of the law in the performance of their duties.

Civil Servants Ordered To Work

AB011738 Freetown Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Statement issued by the Government of Sierra Leone on 1 September]

[Text] Civil servants and staff of public corporations are hereby informed to continue their normal duties. Those who fail to report for duty as from 2 September, 1981, will forfeit their salary or wages in respect of days they did not work, and if they persist in failing to report for duty, strong disciplinary measures will be taken against them. Heads of departments and public corporations are advised to keep a strict duty roster, and in the case of civil servants, report to the establishment secretary the officers who fail to report for duty. At a meeting of the employers federation, held yesterday, it was resolved that employees who go on strike will not be paid any salaries or wages for the period involved. The decision has been endorsed by President Stevens.

ANGOLA

AMBASSADOR TO LISBON ON SOUTH AFRICAN RAID

NC011828 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] Lisbon, 1 Sep (AFP)--Cuban troops in Angola could intervene if South African forces penetrate as far as Huila, a small town in the province of the same name near the provincial capital of Lubango some 300 kilometres (190 miles) from the border with Namibia, Angolan Ambassador to Portugal Adriano Sebastiao said here today.

In a press conference on South African operations in Angola, Mr Sebastiao said Cuban troops had not yet come into action against the South Africans who moved into Angola at the beginning of last week in a drive against South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla bases.

Mr Sebastiao accused the South Africans of aiming to occupy the four southern Angola provinces of Hila, Mocamedes, Cunene and Cuando-Cubango to create a buffer zone between Angola and Namibia.

Pretoria wanted to set up a "puppet administration" in the zone run by UNITA (Union for the total Independence of Angola), Jonas Savimbi's faction which lost the Angolan civil war to the ruling MPLA, Mr Sebastiao said.

Since its offensive began, Pretoria had supplied some 38 tons of material to UNITA--which is still active in southern Angola--the ambassador asserted.

Mr Sebastiao denied that Angola had SAM-3 or SAM-6 antiaircraft missiles on the Namibian frontier, or South Africa would not have entered Angola "so easily", he said.

SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE DISCUSSED 2 SEP

LD021218 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Summary] Angolan Ambassador to France Luis de Almeida spoke to reporter (Michel Barthelemy) this morning about the South African and U.S. claims that there are Soviet troops in Angola.

"We have never concealed the fact that our friends from the Soviet Union and elsewhere are in the process of training our army. It is quite normal that the South African Air Force was able during its blind bombing to kill some whom they allege are Soviets. You know, with this kind of thing, a psychological action, it is always easy to find a Soviet somewhere in order to show that indeed there are Soviets there. We have nothing to hide in Angola; they are there to train our army, and we realize more and more that they must continue to train it so that we can have a powerful army that can confront the South African Army on our territory and, if possible, take the war to them."

DOS SANTOS SENDS MESSAGE TO MOBUTU 27 AUG

AB281238 Paris AFP in French 1110 GMT 28 Aug 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 28 August (AFP)--Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state, has addressed a personal message to Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. It was delivered on Thursday by Angola's vice minister of foreign affairs, Venancio de Moura.

According to Mr de Moura the message deals with strengthening cooperation between Zaire and Angola, and is in reply to a message from the Zairian head of state to President dos Santos last Friday through Bomboko Lokumba, Zaire's deputy first state commissioner (deputy prime minister) and state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation.

After meeting with the president, Mr de Moura raised the issue of the situation created in his country by the incursion of South African troops, pointing out that these troops had advanced up to 100 km into Angolan territory and that the Angolan Army had succeeded in shooting down a few enemy helicopters.

Mr de Moura also disclosed that Mr dos Santos has informed the leader of the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro, in writing about the situation created by South African aggression, as Castro is the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. However, he denied that this move was linked to a request for additional military aid. The Angolan vice minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in Kinshasa Thursday morning, returned to Luanda the same evening.

SOUTH AFRICA

USSR MILITARY PERSONNEL KILLED, IMPRISONED

LD011516 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The South African minister of defense, Gen Magnus Malan, has announced in Cape Town that Russian military personnel were killed and some taken prisoner in the recent military action in Angola. Gen Malan said amongst those killed were Russian officers, while a Russian warrant officer was taken prisoner. The statement says this proves beyond doubt that Soviet Russia is not only directly involved with terrorist movements but that Russian military personnel are also directly involved.

NCO's Identity Disclosed

AB020915 Paris AFP in English 0850 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Pretoria, 2 Sep (AFP)--Two of the Soviet Army officers killed by South African forces in last week's raid into Angola held the rank of lieutenant colonel, a South African military spokesman said today.

The spokesman also identified the captured Soviet non-commissioned officer as Sergeant-Major Pestrestsov Nicolay Feodorovich.

South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan announced yesterday that several Soviet officers were killed during the Angolan operation.

Soviet SAM's Deployed

LD011616 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Text] The Angolan minister of defense, Mr Pedro Tonha Pedale, has confirmed that Soviet-made SAM missiles were deployed in Angola. In an interview with Radio Luanda, Mr Tonha Pedale said that SAM III, IIII, and VI missiles and other strategic weapons were deployed in the area prior to the South African incursion. He said all activity in the region had come to an abrupt halt as soon as the South African territorial forces attacked SWAPO bases inside Angola but a resident in the southern Angolan town of Xangongo has told a group of foreign and South African newsmen that the Cunene area had come to an economic standstill soon after the MPLA Government had taken over the Portuguese administration.

TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

LD020910 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 1 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A Defense Force spokesman has said in Pretoria meanwhile that all the South African troops still in Angola will be withdrawn as soon as it is operationally possible. Commenting on reports that South African forces were still occupying part of southern Angola, he said all troops had been withdrawn from the strategic town of Xangongo, on the Cunene River, by four o'clock yesterday afternoon. There was some delay, however, with the withdrawal from Ngiva.